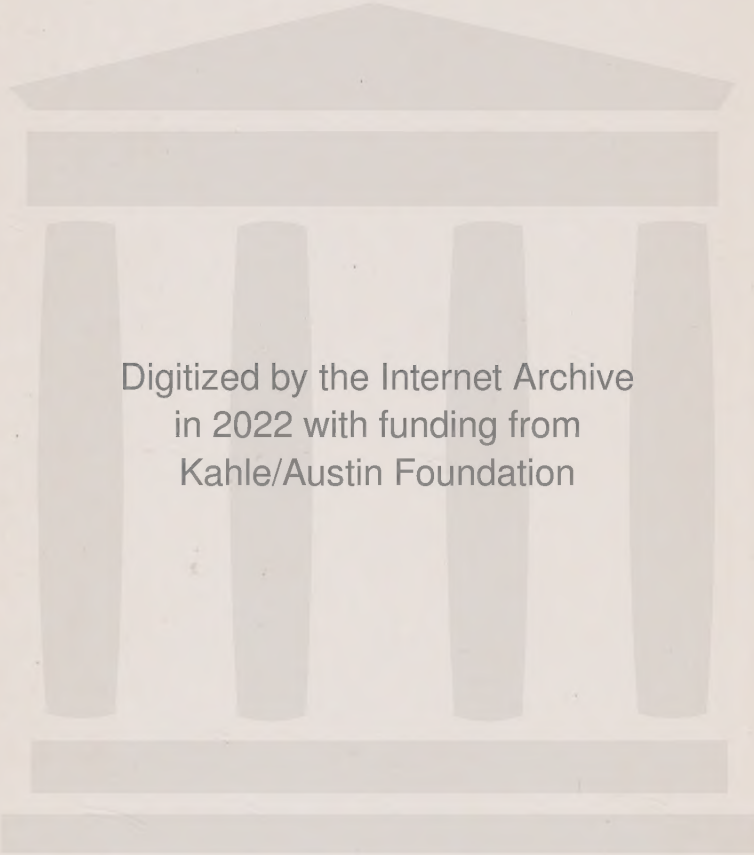


MARCHING TACTICS

S. C. STALEY

Mary Jane Schriker



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MARCHING TACTICS
FOR USE IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION

MARCHING TACTICS

For Use in Physical Education

BY

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PREFACE

In the fall of 1922 the writer, faced with the task of teaching marching tactics to a group of professional students in physical education, prepared a brief outline on the subject and published it in mimeograph form. In the following seven semesters and during four summer school sessions, opportunity was provided for extended experimenting with the procedures. This resulted in three subsequent revisions and enlargements of the original booklet. The material, thus in a very practical way, has come to the point where, in so far as the present writer is concerned at least, there is little necessity for further revision. Because of this fact and the further fact that several professional departments elsewhere have evidenced an interest in it, the manuscript is now being submitted for printed publication.

During the six years in which this material has been used at the University of Illinois, the students taking the course have been constantly consulted for critical opinions and suggested alterations. Many of these suggestions have been directly or indirectly incorporated. Mr. Carlos J. Wagner, an instructor at the University who took over this work when the writer was relieved of it, has also made many valuable suggestions. Mr. Elmer Berry's book on "Single Line Marching," now out of print, has been extremely helpful. Mr. Carl L. Schrader's book, "The Teaching of Tactics," likewise has been the source of many fruitful ideas. To all these the writer wishes to acknowledge a deep sense of appreciation.

S. C. STALEY.

January 1, 1928.

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MARCHING TACTICS
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The present work deals with the tactics, procedures, and problems of single line marching, as they might be used in the gymnasium and on the playground in connection with the program of activities in physical education.

The beginning student in physical education commonly raises the question, Why should we use the single line in marching? We have a more or less complete set of double line marching tactics standardized by the military authorities. Would it not be equally simple and convenient to teach these? By teaching double line marching in the gymnasium and on the playground, our boys and young men would receive excellent training in an activity of primary importance in the military program.

Theoretically this would be splendid, but in selecting and introducing an activity of this sort we must be influenced by the fruits of practical experience as well as by adult needs. Experience has proven beyond question of doubt that for most physical education classes, single line marching is far more effective. The complicated nature of squad movements combined with an ever changing personnel make the use of double line marching somewhat impractical. Anyway, to satisfy the demands of those who would emphasize adult objectives, it can be stated that single line marching provides splendid preliminary training for the more complex double line work. Any one trained in the former picks up the latter very quickly.

In the following pages the basic single line maneuvers only have been outlined. The collection has been confined to the more simple movements because the simple movements are the most practical and the most used. Any instructor wishing to use more complicated maneuvers, using these as a basis, may readily form others which are more advanced. The maneuvers presented, so far as practicable, are kept in strict conformity to those used in military tactics, but where it has seemed advisable to introduce variations, new commands and new methods have been adopted without hesitation.

Purpose.

There are a great number of benefits directly or indirectly derivable from the practice of marching tactics. Of these there are nine which, perhaps, are most pronounced. The specific nature of these is outlined in the following paragraphs. A great many difficulties face any attempt to arrange them in order of significance. Because of this fact the following arrangement is quite indiscriminate.

1. *Order.* In the first place it is only by tactical maneuvers of this sort that groups of individuals can be effectively moved about. Through these proceedings groups of any size from small gymnasium classes to entire armies can be orderly and efficiently moved from one given position to another. In school they are especially useful in handling gymnasium classes, carrying on fire drill, entering and leaving the building, and marching about the building. Both during adolescence and adulthood there is much "marching in parade." Groups trained in marching constitute an organized unit; groups without this training constitute a mob. Looked at from a purely practical or utilitarian point of view there is considerable justification for including the elements of this work in our school program in physical education.

2. *Morale.* Marching is useful in training discipline. This quality is given large recognition in military training. While the exact extent to which marching trains discipline is now questioned in some quarters, there is no doubting the fact that work of this sort has the effect of producing orderliness and a sense of group unity. Lumped together these factors constitute class morale. Properly led, marching is exceedingly effective in developing this desirable quality.

3. *Attention.* The correct interpretation and accurate execution of the various maneuvers ordered by the leader requires strict attention on the part of each individual in the group. Voluntary attention is highly essential to successful participation in the activities of life. Marching teaches this quality more effectively, perhaps, than any other activity in our physical education or general school program.

4. *Posture.* The position of head up, chest up, abdomen in, shoulders back, feet pointed straight forward, and eyes off the floor are part and parcel of good marching technique. This carriage should be in evidence throughout the lesson. Thus, under good leadership, marching provides excellent posture training.

5. *Walking.* Properly conducted, the individual is trained

to walk with a good upright carriage, a firm vigorous tread, with toes pointed forward, a natural swing of the arms, and a healthy appearance of vitality, thereby removing the lazy, slouching gait so frequently observed at the present time. The program of marching, therefore, is very effective in teaching proper walking.

6. *Display.* Marching maneuvers provide a splendid form of mass exhibition. The movements, involving rhythmically swinging arms and legs, the steady tramp of feet, and the formation of geometric figures, are always attractive and, if large groups are used, very impressive.

7. *Enjoyment.* All boys want to be soldiers and this activity peculiarly appeals to their imagination and offers them the closest approach to the realization of this desire. When a band passes down the street, even adults are instinctively urged to fall in line and tramp, tramp, tramp in step. Under good leadership, the average individual thoroughly enjoys marching.

8. *Rhythm.* The sense of rhythm is displayed in the ability to perform physical activities in a given cadence. People vary greatly in the possession of this sense. Those who have it are inclined to be graceful, those who do not have it are inclined to be awkward. Since in marching the class members are required to walk along in a steady measured tread this activity is particularly effective in developing this quality.

9. *Followship.* A great deal has been written about leadership; practically nothing has been said about followship. Yet in the final analysis the ability to follow, to do as told, to respect authority, and to submit to direction are of vital importance in the world of human relationships. In the practice of marching tactics, under good leadership, these qualities are acquired.

Problems of Usage.

With what age groups should marching be used? Experience indicates that it should be used principally with junior high school and senior high school classes. A few of the simpler movements can be used in the intermediate grades (fourth, fifth, and sixth) but on the whole this work should be used rather sparingly here. It should not be used at all below the fourth grade. The demands, needs and possibilities for other forms of physical activities for college students and adult groups, on the other hand, are so great that, except in rare instances, this work should not be used with them.

During what part of the class period should marching be intro-

duced? Both practically and theoretically, the most satisfactory time seems to be at the very beginning of the class period. Marching provides an excellent means for securing order in the class; thus by using it to open the class period we can help secure good conduct for the balance of the session. A number of instructors march the class about the room a time or two at the close, also. This serves to quiet the class after a period of vigorous and perhaps boisterous work. It also sends the class from the gymnasium with a renewed sense of good posture. Used occasionally this will be found good practice.

How long should this work be continued? This varies of course with each specific situation, but for most practical purposes from five to eight minutes is the most satisfactory dosage. The period should never exceed ten minutes. Compared to other activities of the physical training program this work is relatively less significant so that it is not advisable to spend more time at it. If used at the end of a class period the maximum limit should be three or four minutes.

How often should it be used? Once or twice a week is frequent enough for most general purposes. On the other hand, if the class is preparing for an exhibition, it may be used every time the class meets for a month or so before the date of exhibiting. Under normal conditions care should be taken not to use this work too frequently. There are other activities more worth while.

Should the work be used with girls' classes? The values to be gained through participation in marching may be secured equally well with either sex. Likewise, they are equally worth while to both sexes. Practical experience as well as theoretical consideration substantiates this point of view. Thus it might be stated that, in general, the same dosage of work, the same methods of teaching, and the same overhead principles which govern the conduct of marching with boys apply equally with girls.

Nomenclature.

In arranging the commands and describing the movements certain terms are given very definite meanings. To make the materials hereinafter presented as clear and as meaningful as possible, a limited number, which are particularly prominent and useful, are explained here in detail. A thorough understanding of these terms will greatly facilitate the reading and comprehension of the book.

Line. A formation in which the individuals stand abreast of each other.

Column. A formation in which the individuals stand one behind another.

Interval. The space between the elbow of one man and the

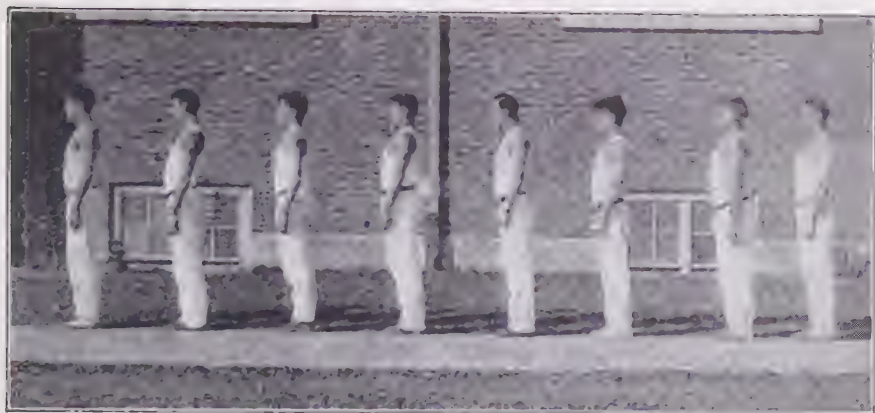


FIGURE 1

elbow of another immediately beside him. Used in connection with line formations. The normal interval is 4 inches.

Distance. The space between the chest of one man and the



FIGURE 2

back of the man immediately in front of him. Used in connection with column formations. (For normal distances see below.)

Column of Ones. A formation in which the individuals stand

one by one in column. The normal distance is about 2 feet, measured from the back of one member to the chest of the member directly behind. (Fig. 1.)

Column of Twos. A formation in which the individuals stand

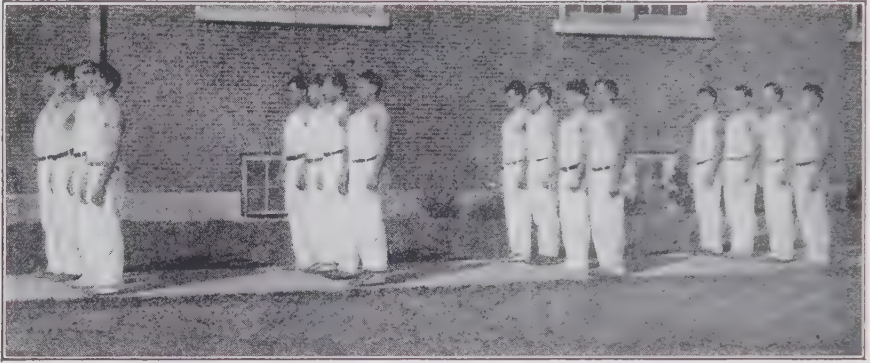


FIGURE 3

two by two in column. The normal distance is about 4 feet, measured from the back of one member to the chest of the member directly behind. (Fig. 2.)

Column of Fours. A formation in which the individuals stand



FIGURE 4

four by four in column. The normal distance is about 8 feet, measured from the back of one member to the chest of the member directly behind. (Fig. 3.)

Column of Eights. A formation in which the individuals stand eight by eight in column. The normal distance is about 16 feet,

measured from the back of one member to the chest of the member directly behind. (Fig. 4.)

Pivot. This term is used in connection with the description of a maneuver which involves the changing of direction by a section (two or more individuals). It refers to the point about which a given section revolves in changing direction.

Marching Flank. This term is used in connection with the description of a maneuver which involves the changing of direction by a section (two or more individuals). It refers to the individual farthest from the pivot in a section changing direction.

Step. A step may be forward, backward, or sideward. They are measured from heel to heel. The normal distance for adults for the various steps are as follows: (For boys and girls these distances should be shortened a trifle.)

Forward step—30 inches

Backward step—15 inches

Sideward step—15 inches

Half step—(used only forward)—15 inches

Cadence. The normal cadence for all tactics is 120 steps a minute. This holds for marching forward, sideward, backward, half-stepping and marking time. To get lively, vigorous work this may be increased somewhat.

Command. The signal used to designate the different tactical maneuvers. Most commands have two parts—1, the directory signal and 2, the executory signal.

Directory Command. A brief descriptive statement of a movement. "Dress Right," "Forward," "Column Left," "Right by Twos," and "Twos Left Wheel," are illustrations.

Executory Command. The signal for performing the movement. "Face," "Mark," and "March" are illustrations.

CHAPTER II

TECHNIQUE OF TEACHING

Any person who has watched the crude efforts of a beginner attempting to manage a squad or platoon of soldiers and contrasted it with the masterly work of an experienced sergeant must be aware of the fact that teaching and directing marching tactics involves considerable technique. Under good management the marchers shift and change from and to the various formations in a manner that bespeaks real artistry in group handling. To list and discuss all the details of such leadership would require endless pages; besides it would make boresome reading. For the purpose of aiding the beginning teacher, however, some of the main considerations will be outlined. No attempt shall be made to cover the entire field, nor shall we resort to lengthy detail. It is felt that if the beginner has a fairly good grasp of the main points the lesser problems can be threshed out as they arise in actual practice.

Adjustment Necessary in the Execution of Some Maneuvers.

As a preliminary caution it seems desirable to point out that some of the maneuvers do not work out with the mathematical exactness that is desired. Changing from a "line formation" to a "column of ones" by a flank movement, for instance, places the members too close for effective marching. Changing from a "column of eights" to a "column of ones" by the command, "Column right by ones," crowds the members at the point of turning. In many other cases, also, the various formations do not blend precisely as described. The varied formations and movements which are used do not admit of this.

The question arises what shall the instructor and class do about it. In general it is best to instruct the class to carry out the movement exactly as prescribed, but to be constantly on the alert to make any necessary adjustments. This may require half-stepping, short-stepping, long-stepping, obliquing, shifting side-ward, shifting backward and so on. The beginning class will have

a little difficulty in ironing out these jams and stretches, but with experience they resolve themselves with automatic niceness.

The Instructor Should Study Himself.

The primary essential in developing good leadership technique is self-study. A teacher may be intimately acquainted with all the literature on the technique of teaching and know the principles by heart, but if he does not definitely study the effectiveness of his own work his efforts are bound to fall far short of mastery. This requires constant application to the task and repeated alteration in methods. It calls for self-analysis and self-criticism. This may sound rather severe to the young teacher. Nevertheless, the individual who takes pride in his work will find himself well repaid. The satisfaction that comes with expertness is akin to the joy of creation.

Instructor Must Be Leader.

One of the prime essentials in all teaching is class control. Progress cannot be made unless the teacher is absolute master of the class. This does not imply that the instructor should act the part of a slave driver or anything of the sort. It merely means that the instructor must be the unquestioned leader. Whenever two, four, eight, fifty, or a hundred people are together, one individual soon becomes recognized as the leader. This is the order of human society. In the gymnasium the instructor, if good results are to be secured, must gain and retain this leadership. Masterly work is the surest means for attaining this.

Order Essential.

In conducting a class in marching, order is of paramount importance. To secure this, three conditions are necessary. The first is absolute quiet; the second is absolute response to orders; and the third is no horseplay of any sort. A class in marching tactics conducted on this basis will be most effective. Otherwise the time is wasted.

Stand Away from Class.

When conducting the class the instructor should seek a position a moderate distance away from the group, as a general rule far enough so it is possible to sweep the entire class with a single glance. The distance, of course, varies with the size of the unit. With small classes he may be relatively close; with large classes

he should be farther removed. Standing too near the group represents one of the most common faults in conducting marching. The beginner should take special pains to avoid this.

Talk to Entire Group.

The instructor, when giving directions, issuing commands, or correcting faults, should be sure to talk to the entire class. It is a very common fault to talk so only one section of the class can hear. This, of course, is usually a result of standing too near the group. To explain a movement or correct a movement, so only half the class can hear, leaves the other half in total ignorance of what is going on and always calls for repeated explanations. Direction of this sort also leads to loss of control. The better instructors make it a rule to ("talk to all or none").

Be Alert.

In the practice of directing students in marching, beginning instructors exhibit a common tendency to fall into either one or both of two bad habits. One consists of marching beside the class as they move about the floor; the other consists of standing like a statue in the middle of the floor while the class marches around and around. Both of these procedures are highly inexpedient. The good instructor will always attempt to place himself in the position where he can do the most effective teaching. In different situations this varies. Sometimes it is best to be in the center of the floor, other times at the edge; sometimes it is best to be in front of the class, other times in back, still other times at the side. It depends on the immediate conditions. Sometimes he may stand still, at other times he may walk about. The instructor should neither hustle nor loaf. An attitude of alertness and an eagerness to help gets results. The experienced instructor anticipates movements and formations, and inconspicuously adjusts his own position to the ever shifting positions of the class.

Stay Out of Step with Class.

The instructor should not walk about in step with the class nor mark time in the center of the floor. Many do this so as to be able to give certain commands as the proper foot strikes the floor. This is very faulty from every point of view. Any instructor who does this not only exposes a weakness in his teaching but makes himself ridiculous. A little practice will enable the

teacher to carry on all such work by merely watching the feet of the marchers.

Instructor Should Not Break Through Ranks.

Beginning instructors are prone to do one other thing which from every point of view is very bad practice. This consists of breaking through the ranks of the marchers. This is a common occurrence when marching the class in line formation from one side of the floor to the other. The instructor, standing in the center of the floor, compels half a dozen men in the middle of the line to crowd left and right so they can pass around and then after passing by they are compelled to reform the line. It also occurs when the class is in column formation. The instructor is on one side and, wanting a position on the other side, slides through the ranks. Breaking through the ranks in this manner constitutes an exhibition of poor teaching technique. The teacher should anticipate the class movements and by backing away, stepping off to the side, and changing the direction of movement avoid disrupting the work.

Have Class "Take the Corners."

In marching in the gymnasium it is a good idea to have the class take the corners, that is, turn to the left or right at the corners without command. Likewise, any time the class is traveling in column formation toward the sides or ends of the marching area, unless other orders are given, they should turn to the left. By following this procedure the instructor is relieved of a constant responsibility and may devote himself to other matters.

Insist on Good Posture.

To get the most out of marching the class members should walk in good posture. The average class tends to slump. It is up to the instructor, therefore, to see that good carriage is maintained. To the end of attaining this result the instructor could well afford to spend a few moments occasionally in pointing out the necessity for holding this position. Then, too, while the class is marching he can give postural suggestions, or as they are more frequently called, posture cues. These cannot be used too frequently; a good teacher will use a dozen in a five-minute period. The best posture cues are those which call for elevation. "Heads up," "Chest up," "Eyes off the Floor," "Stretch the Neck," are splendid samples of the type.

Insist on an Energetic Step.

A lively energetic tread makes for enthusiasm, helps maintain the rhythm, and tends to develop the habit of walking with vigor. Under poor leadership the class is allowed to stroll along and thereby miss all of these splendid results. By personal example and constant stimulation this condition can be avoided. The following cues thrown out as occasion demands will be found extremely helpful in peppering up the class: "Step lively," "Swing the arms," "Get the lead out of your shoes," "Speed up the cadence," "More snap."

Feet Pointed Straight Forward.

Mechanically the feet are so constructed that the most effective and efficient means of standing and walking is with the feet pointed straight forward. The instructor should insist on the use of this position throughout the marching period.

Swing the Arms.

No one thing, perhaps, facilitates marching quite so much as the proper swinging of the arms. It adds to the appearance, serves as an aid in maintaining the proper rhythm, puts power in the stride, and gives the marchers a distinct feeling of satisfaction. Done properly the arms should be relaxed and swung in a free manner. In fact, when compared to the swinging which accompanies normal walking, the arms should be swung backward and forward with rather generous movements. On the forward movement the arm is bent at the elbow until the forearm is nearly in a horizontal position, and the arm is swung slightly inward so that on the completion of the movement the hand approaches the midline of the body. On the backward swing the elbow is straightened and the arm is swung a trifle outward; on the completion of the movement the hand is approximately twelve inches in back and a little to the side of the hips. The hand and fingers are held relaxed. The arms should be swung in this manner when marching forward, marching backward or marking time. When marching sideward the arms are best held at the sides.

Straighten Out Disorder.

It often happens that a class gets out of line, out of column, out of step, strung out, or jammed together. When the class gets badly out of step or formation it is best to halt it and correct conditions without attempting to clear up the muddle while the

class continues in movement. On the other hand, if they are only partially disordered the instructor may use cues and other methods to correct the defects.

If part of the class is out of step, for instance, he may call, "Pick up the step," and then energetically command, "Left, Right, Left, Right," to help them.

When the class gets out of line or out of column the commands "Guide Right," and "Guide Forward," are effective in gaining a good alignment. To secure the same results some teachers use the commands, "Straighten the Line," and "Straighten the Column."

If the class becomes strung out (when in column formation) he may call, "Close up," "Get your proper distance." In response to these commands the class members in the front continue forward at the normal gait; those behind lengthen their stride until the proper adjustment has been made, when they return to the normal marching step. Or he may call, "Mark time in front and close up in the rear." On this latter command the leading individual, or set, marks time while those behind close to the proper distance and mark time. When all have arrived in their proper places the instructor gives them further commands, "Forward—March," "Class—Halt," or anything else wanted.

If, on the other hand, the elements comprising the column are jammed together, he may call out, "Get your proper distances," "Don't jam," or he may call, "Half step in the rear until you have your proper distance." In response to the first two of these commands the leading unit continues to march forward in the normal manner; the following units reduce their stride until the proper distances have been gained when each, as conditions warrant, marches forward with a normal marching step. On the latter command the leading element continues to march forward while all those behind half-step until they have their proper distance when they march forward with a full step.

Stop Work and Reorganize Class When Confusion Exists

Occasionally, when executing a movement the class will lapse into utter confusion. When this occurs it is best to stop the class immediately and have the class resume the original formation or fall in at the starting position and begin over. Attempting to straighten out a situation of this sort by loud commands while the movement continues only adds to the jumble. Both time and energy will be saved if it is stopped and restarted.

Class Should Remain in Place When Stopped.

Whenever the class is commanded to halt or mark time they should retain the exact position held at the moment the command is given. Special mention is made of this because not infrequently when the class is instructed to do either of these, certain members stop in place and then, discovering that they are out of position (out of alignment, or too close, or too far away), proceed to adjust their positions. This should not be done. It interferes with class management. If the class is arranged in a faulty position, the instructor should correct it by issuing one of the commands ("Dress the Line," "Dress the Column," "Guide Right," "Dress Right," etc.), which have been devised for that purpose.

Give Commands with Energy.

The manner of giving commands is very important. "The tone of the command is animated, distinct and of a loudness proportioned to the number under the instructor and the space covered by them. Each preparatory command is pronounced in an ascending tone of voice, but always in such a manner that the command of execution is pronounced in a firm brief term."

Pause Important.

The pause between the two parts of the command should be of sufficient length so that the preparatory command will be completely grasped by the slowest-witted member of the class. This is necessary if ready, accurate response is to be gotten. The length of the pause varies considerably with the complexity of the movement; long intervals are required for the more complicated movements; relatively short ones will do for those which are simple. The pause between "Right" and "Face," for instance, may be quite brief; the pause between "Right by Twos" and "March," on the other hand, must be comparatively long.

Count Only When Necessary.

Counting serves two purposes, (1) setting the cadence and (2) stimulating the class. Many instructors make the mistake of counting too much; some, in fact, go to the extreme of counting throughout the drill. This is a total waste of energy. The instructor should not count just for the sake of counting. He should make every effort to train the group to maintain the proper cadence and then more by his own attitude and personal conduct maintain a constant and lively tread.

The time when counting is most essential is at the beginning of the marching lesson. Vigorous, well-marked counting here helps establish the desired cadence. When the class has been marking time or has been at a halt and are then instructed to march, it frequently happens that they have difficulty in maintaining the proper cadence. Likewise, when marching backward or sideward, maintenance of the proper cadence is attended with some difficulty. In cases of this sort it is usually best to count for eight or ten steps until they have picked up the rhythm. At other times the class members should pick up the step from the head of the group.

Snappy Counting Desirable.

No one thing, perhaps, is of more significance in getting snappy, attentive work than counting to keep the cadence. The voice should be crisp and firm. The numbers should be pronounced very briefly and the intervals between should be constant. All should be uttered with equal intensity. Above all things care should be taken to avoid counting in a sing-song manner.

Count "One, Two, Three, Four."

Most of the counting should be nothing more than a steady repetition of, "One—Two—Three—Four, One—Two—Three—Four," and so on, with One and Three coming as the left foot strikes the floor. Other methods such as, "Left—Right—Left—Right," "One—Two—One—Two," "One—Two—Three—Four—Five—Six—Seven—Eight," "Left—blank—Left—blank—Left," and, "LEFT—right—LEFT—right," with Left spoken emphatically and Right quietly, may be used occasionally, but only as a variation. The bulk of the counting should be done by the first method. Time marking by the use of such signals as, "Hep—blank—Hep—blank—Hep," should be wholly avoided.

Commands May Be Combined.

It often happens that the instructor wants the class to carry out two maneuvers in continuation. This may be handled by uniting the two commands and giving the command of execution at the end. The following are examples of how this may be accomplished: "Twos left and halt—March," "Twos left and fours left—March," "Fours left about and forward—March," "Eights left wheel and mark time—March." When commands of this type are used the class should be instructed to complete the first movement and then immediately start the second.

Demonstrate and Explain New Maneuvers.

In attempting to teach new maneuvers to a class, descriptions, given by themselves, are very inadequate means of conveying ideas. The average group cannot grasp them and consequently cannot reproduce them. On the other hand, lone demonstrations are not completely satisfactory either because details tend to be overlooked. Because of these conditions the most effective method for teaching new maneuvers is to combine the two. The practical way is to take a limited number of men (enough to give a working demonstration) to the front of the class and demonstrate the movement three or four times, calling attention to the points of major significance. Following this, place the demonstrating unit back in the group and try it out at once. Usually it is best to repeat it five or six times in immediate succession, thereby fixating it in the minds of the performers.

Music with Marching.

Music adds both to the effectiveness and enjoyment of marching. Almost any musical instrument may be used to accompany the work, but under normal conditions the piano is the most practical. In many schools an older student will not only be available for this service but will be glad to assist for the brief period that is devoted to it. The phonograph may be used if nothing else is available, but all in all it is not wholly satisfactory. As a general rule it is best not to use music with a beginning class nor while learning new maneuvers. It is better to have the music introduced occasionally after the class has become somewhat skilled. It is particularly recommended for use in exhibitions. In Germany it is the common practice to sing while marching. While this has been practiced a little in this country the results are so splendid that it is regrettable we do not have more of it.

Have Students Lead.

Many instructors follow the commendable practice of having the class members lead the marching activities occasionally. There are several arguments which favor this practice. In the first place, it serves to train the students in leadership. Secondly, faced with the necessity for teaching the maneuvers, the students learn them better. Thirdly, the students like to do it. And fourthly, it relieves the instructor of a small amount of the load of teaching. The best way to carry on this work is to first break the class up

into groups of twos and have one student lead the other in the performance of individual movements. Later, break the class up into groups of five and have one student teach four. In sections of this size group tactics as well as individual tactics may be practiced. Still later, break up the class into groups of nine and have one lead eight. Finally, a few of the better students may be permitted to lead the entire class. In all cases change the leaders every four or five minutes so all have a chance to lead.

Fancy Marching.

While any number from sixteen to one hundred may be used in an exhibition of fancy marching the most practical number is thirty-two, forty, or forty-eight. These numbers are large enough to give a satisfactory showing of the various maneuvers and still are not so large as to become unwieldy. The numbers given also permit the formation of eights without having stray members trailing the column. To secure the most effective results in an exhibition of this sort the instructor should insist on a snappy, vigorous tread, good posture, and ready response to commands. The commands should be varied as much as possible and given in rapid succession.

CHAPTER III

INDIVIDUAL MOVEMENTS

Individual movements include those activities in which the individual performs the whole activity.

1. "Class—At Tension."

This command is used to put the class in a position and attitude for active work. The class members should always be placed in this position before executing any of the movements or maneuvers. Likewise, this same attitude should be maintained throughout the period of active performance. The attitude, once assumed, is maintained until new signals—"At Ease" or "At Rest"—call for its discontinuance. The command may be given while the class is standing at ease or at rest.

Execution of the Command. On the signal each class member assumes the following position: Heels on the same line. Feet together and parallel. Knees straight. Hips level. Trunk erect on the hips, and the spine extended throughout its entire length. Pelvis tilted slightly upward in front. Abdomen drawn in and up. Chest arched. Shoulders forced back until square. Arms hanging naturally with elbows straight. Palms in, fingers together. Head erect, chin drawn in so the axis of the head and neck is vertical. Eyes straight to the front. Mind is fixed on the instruction. Both mental and physical tension exist. (Fig. 5.)

2. "Class—At Rest."

This command is used to place the class members in a position and attitude of resting. When the class is in this position (attitude) no instructions of any sort should be given. It should be a period of complete rest—rest from the relatively nervous work of standing and marching "At Tension." The command may be given while the class is standing at tension or at ease.

Execution of the Command. On the signal each class member assumes the following position: The right foot is maintained in its original position. The left foot is placed fifteen inches straight to the side. The toes of both feet point straight forward. The

arms and body may be moved freely but the general upright position should be maintained. The exerciser is permitted to talk, whistle, sing, clap his hands, or make any noise he chooses. Both mental and physical relaxation exists.

3. "Class—At Ease."

This command is used to place the class members in a position and attitude for attending to instructions such as demonstrations, explanations, descriptions, etc. Incidentally it serves, partially, as a period of rest. The command may be given while the class is standing at attention or at rest.

Execution of the Command. On the signal each class member

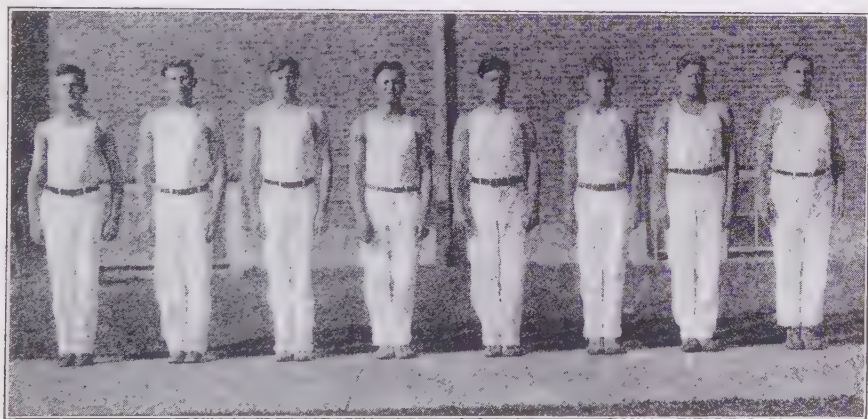


FIGURE 5

assumes the following position: The right foot is maintained in its original position. The left foot is placed fifteen inches to the side. The toes of both feet point straight forward. The weight rests equally on both feet. The hands are clasped behind the back. The head and body may be moved freely. The exerciser is not permitted to make any noise, vocal or otherwise. The attention is fixed on the instructor. Mental tension and physical relaxation exist. (Fig. 6.)

4. "Fall In."

This command is used to arrange the class in an orderly manner, preparatory to organized work. There is no command of execution. Usually the instructor has a designated place for forming the class. When there is no such place the class should be taught to form in line six paces in front of and facing the director. The

line is best formed by having the tallest member stand at the right and the other members graduated to the left. This puts the shortest member on the extreme left.

Execution of the Maneuver. On the command each member of the class runs to the place of organization and takes his proper place in the line, standing at ease. If there is a permanent line for this purpose each member takes position at his approximate location and toes the line. If there is no line each member takes position at his approximate location and secures the proper alignment by glancing to the right, in other words, by a "Dress the Line" procedure.



FIGURE 6

5. "Fall Out."

This command is used to break up the class. Normally it is used at the close of the marching work as a signal for discontinuance, or for the purpose of having the class break up one formation preparatory to reorganizing in another. There is no command of execution. The command may be given while the class is standing at a halt in any formation although when used for purposes of dismissal it is best given with the class standing in line formation at the place where they were originally organized.

Execution of the Maneuver. On the signal the members of the class merely step out of their positions. They are free to do as they please.

6. "Cancel Command."

This command is used to cancel a command of which the di-

rectory part only has been given. If the command of execution has been given, "As You Were," must be used. Not infrequently an instructor will give the directory part of a command and then discover it cannot be executed from the existing formation, or he changes his mind and decides to use another command. This order countermands such commands. It may be used in any formation. There is no command of execution.

Execution of the Command. The class merely continues with the work they are doing.

7. "As You Were."

This command is used for the purpose of putting the class back into a formation previously held. It frequently happens that while executing a given movement the class becomes badly disorganized, and too, it often happens that it is desirable to reperform a given movement. When either of these conditions occurs the instructor merely calls out the above command and the class immediately returns to the previous formation. This command may be used at any time in any formation. It is used most effectively, though, when the class is at a halt. There is no command of execution.

Execution of the Command. On the signal the members of the class discontinue the movement they are executing, or fall out of the present formation and reorganize in the previous formation. The movement is not carried out in any formal manner; each individual takes his position in the old formation independently.

8. "Dress Right—Dress."

This command is used when the entire class is standing at a halt in line formation. The purpose of this movement is to place the individuals in perfect alignment at the proper intervals. This movement is executed with considerable precision. "Front," is the only command which may be given from this position.

Execution of the Maneuver. On the command for execution the man at the right of the line stands fast and places his left hand on the crest of the hip, fingers pointing down, elbow pointing straight to the side. The balance of the men place their left hands on their hips in the same manner and turn their heads and eyes slightly to the right. Then each adjusts his position so he just touches the elbow of the man on his immediate right and can see the upper chest of the third man on his right. The man at the extreme left of the line does all this but keeps his left arm in its normal position. When each has secured his proper position he

stands fast with the elbow raised and head and eyes still turned to the right. (Fig. 7.)

9. "Dress Forward—Dress."

This command is used with the class standing at a halt in any column formation—ones, twos, fours, and eights. The purpose of this maneuver is to secure an accurate alignment with the proper distances between individuals or sets. The movement is executed with considerable precision. "Front," is the only command which may be given from this formation.



FIGURE 7

Execution While in a Column of Ones. On the executory signal the leading man stands fast, the balance of the column carefully place themselves directly behind the man in front, each individual stands about two feet behind the man immediately in front.

Execution While in a Column of Twos. On the signal for execution the leading set of two executes a "Dress the Line" movement. Each of the remaining sets of two place themselves directly behind the first set, each set executing a "Dress the Line" movement and standing about four feet behind the set immediately in front.

Execution While in a Column of Fours. On the command for execution the leading set of four executes a "Dress the Line" movement. Each of the remaining sets of four executes a "Dress the Line" movement and place themselves about eight feet behind the set directly in front.

Execution While in a Column of Eights. On the executory command the leading set of eight executes a "Dress the Line" move-

ment. Each of the remaining sets of eight executes a "Dress the Line" movement and place themselves behind the group in front. Each set should be about sixteen feet behind the group immediately in front.

10. "Front."

This command is used only when the class is in the dress right and dress forward positions. As it is the only maneuver used from these positions no command of execution is necessary.

Execution While Dressing Right. On the signal each individual drops his left arm to the normal position and turns his head and eyes straight to the front, thus assuming the position of "At Tension."

Execution While Dressing Forward. The signal merely serves to terminate the maneuver. The class does nothing.

11. "Dress the Line."

This maneuver is used when the class is standing at a halt or marking time, in line formation. With a class of fifty members it takes, by actual experiment, anywhere from thirty to sixty seconds to execute the command, "Dress Right." "Dress the Line," on the other hand, secures practically as good results and is executed with the same size class in from five to ten seconds. During practice, therefore, it is a good idea to use the command, "Dress Right," at the very beginning of the class, and thereafter, whenever the instructor wants to improve a poor alignment, use the command, "Dress the Line." By doing this a great deal of time is saved that would otherwise be wasted; besides it removes the irritation which most classes feel in carrying out a number of long-drawn-out "Dress Right" maneuvers. There is no command of execution.

Execution While at a Halt. On the command the man on the right stands fast. The other members of the class immediately assume the proper alignment and intervals. To do this they look to the right and adjust their position as best they can but do not raise their elbows. As each man finds his place he assumes the attitude of "At Tension." No attempt is made to get in a perfect line—approximation is the object.

Execution While Marking Time. On the command the man at the right, holding his ground, continues to mark time. The other men, continuing to mark time, shift their position until they have secured the proper alignment and intervals. In doing this they look to the right and estimate as well as they can their proper posi-

tions. As each secures his proper position he looks to the front and continues to mark time. Since a perfect alignment is not necessary and the purpose of this command is to save time, the members should be satisfied with fairly approximate results.

12. "Dress the Column."

This command is used when the class is standing still or marking time, in any column formation—columns of ones, twos, fours, or eights. To put a class of fifty members strung out around the gymnasium in proper column formation by the "Dress Forward" method takes from fifteen to thirty seconds. A class of the same size and in the same positions, using the "Dress the Column" procedure, will assume a good column formation in from five to ten seconds. For the sake of saving time, after the class has been made familiar with the proper distance desired in column formation, it is better to give this command preference over the slower "Dress Forward." There is no command of execution.

Execution While at a Halt. On the command the individual or set at the head of the column stands fast. The other members assume their positions as quickly as possible and as soon as it has been secured stand "At Tension." When the class is in a column of twos, fours, or eights formation each set straightens their side-ward alignment by a hasty "Dress the Line" movement also. No attempt is made to secure a perfect column—for most practical purposes a fairly good column is satisfactory.

Execution While Marking Time. On the signal the individual or set at the head of the column, if necessary, executes a "Dress the Line" movement, continuing to mark time during and after completing the movement. The individuals or sets behind shift into their respective positions, continuing to mark time during and after doing so. No attempt is made to secure a perfect column; a fairly good column suffices.

13. "Left—Face."

This movement may be executed in any formation while the class is at a halt or marking time.

Execution While Halting. On the command for execution each individual executes the following movement: Raise slightly the right heel and left toe; then, exerting a slight pressure with the right toe, turn on the heel of the left foot until facing 90 degrees to the left of the original direction. When the turn is finished place the right foot in its normal position beside the left. (Fig. 8.)

Execution While Marking Time. On the command, "Face," each individual continues to mark time, but upon lifting his left foot turns and places it so it points at an angle of 90 degrees to the left. The right foot is then raised and placed beside the left. After the turn is completed each continues to mark time. The normal cadence should be kept constant throughout the movement.



FIGURE 8

14. "Right—Face."

This movement is the opposite of "Left—Face."

15. "Half Left—Face."

This movement may be executed in any formation while the class is halting or marking time.

Execution While at a Halt. On the command for execution each individual executes the following movement: Raise slightly the right heel and left toe; then exerting a slight pressure with the right toe, turn on the heel of the left foot until facing 45 de-

grees to the left of the original direction. When the turn is finished place the right foot in its normal position beside the left. (Fig. 9.)

Execution While Marking Time. On the command, "Face," each individual continues to mark time, but upon lifting his left foot turns and places it so it points at an angle of 45 degrees to the left. The right foot is then raised and placed beside the left. After the turn is completed each individual continues to mark time. The normal cadence should be maintained throughout the movement.

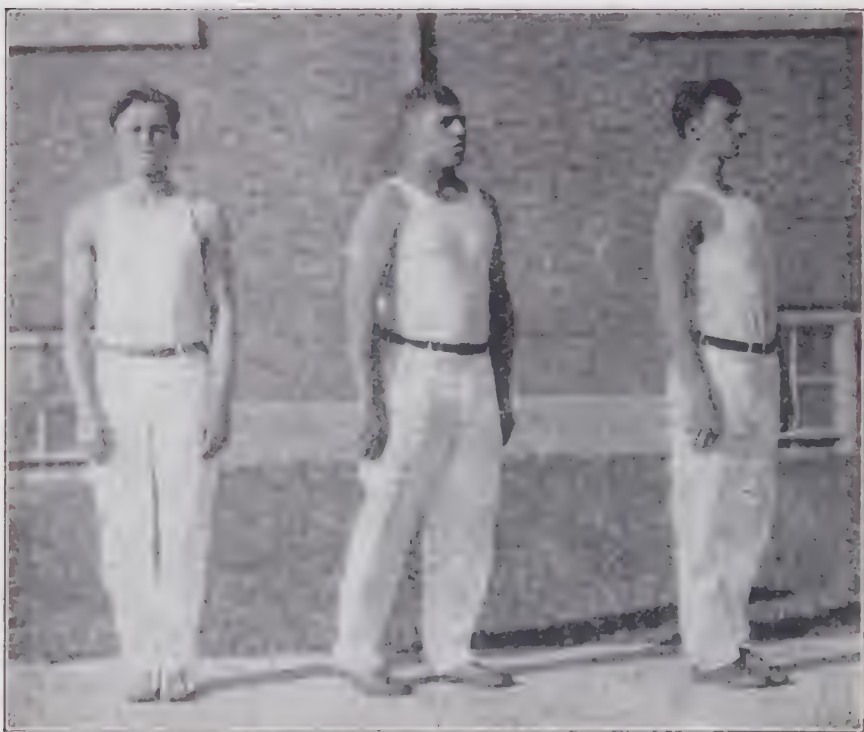


FIGURE 9

16. "Half Right—Face."

This movement is the reverse of "Half Left—Face."

17. "About—Face."

This movement may be executed in any formation while the class is standing at a halt or marking time. While there is no reason why it could not be executed in the opposite direction common practice suggests its execution to the right only.

Execution While Halting. On the executory signal each individual carries the toe of the right foot about half a foot's length to the rear and slightly to the left of the left heel. Then turning to the right on the left heel and right toe each revolves to the right until facing directly opposite the original direction. The right heel and left toe are then dropped into the normal position—side by side. (Fig. 10.)

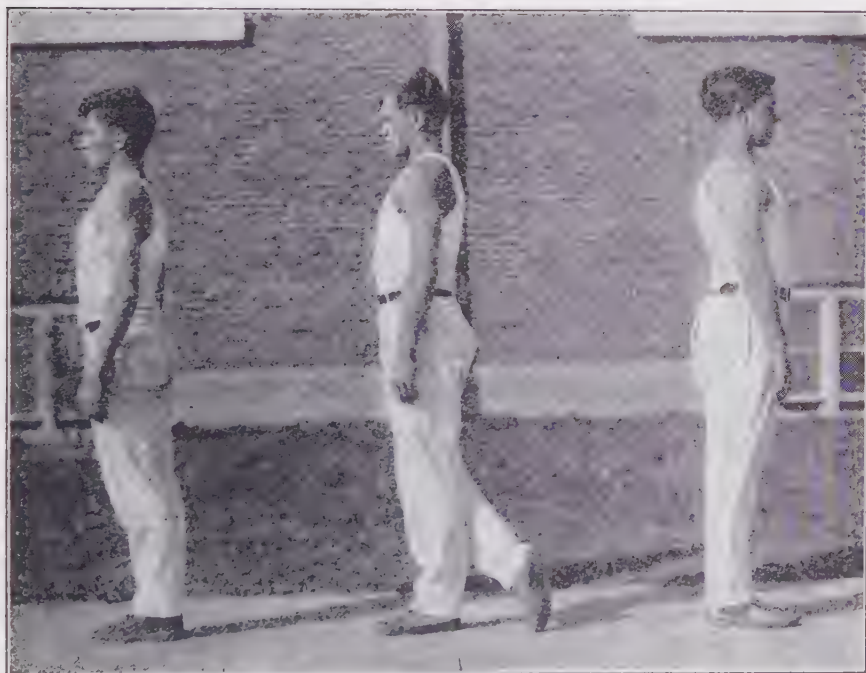


FIGURE 10

Execution While Marking Time. On the signal for execution each individual executes two continuous right faces and continues to mark time. The movement should be completed in four counts. The normal cadence should be continued throughout the movement.

18. "Forward—March."

This maneuver may be executed in any formation while the class is standing at a halt, marking time, or half stepping.

Execution from a Halt. On the command, "March," each individual lifts and places the left foot forward 30 inches, lifts and places the right foot 30 inches in front of the left, and thus

continues to lift and place the feet alternately, each step carrying the individual forward 30 inches.

Execution from Marking Time. The command for execution should be given as the left foot strikes the floor. The right foot is raised and placed in its normal position. Then the left foot is raised and carried forward 30 inches and the movement continues as previously outlined.

Execution from Half-stepping. The command for execution is given when the left foot strikes the floor. On the command, "March," each individual makes one more half-step with the right foot and then, starting with the left foot, marches forward with a full step as previously described.

19. "Backward—March."

This movement may be executed while the class is in any formation, and while they are standing still or marking time. "Class—Halt," and "Mark Time—Mark," are the only commands which should be used while the class is executing this movement.

Execution from a Halting Position. On the signal for execution each individual lifts, carries, and places the left foot 15 inches to the rear of its original position. The right foot is then lifted, carried, and placed 15 inches to the rear of the left. In this manner the feet are alternately moved backward with 15-inch steps.

Execution While Marking Time. The signal for execution should be given as the left foot strikes the floor. Each individual lifts and places the right foot, then lifts and places the left foot 15 inches to the rear of its original position. In this manner the feet are alternately carried backward with 15-inch steps.

20. "Sideward Left—March."

This movement may be executed while the class is in any formation and while they are standing at a halt or marking time. "Class—Halt" and, "Mark Time—Mark," are the only commands which may be used while executing this movement.

Execution from a Halting Position. On the command, "March," each individual places the left foot 15 inches to the left, then places the right foot beside the left, again places the left foot 15 inches to the left, then closes with the right foot, and in this manner continues to travel sideward.

Execution While Marking Time. The command for execution should be given as the left foot strikes the floor. Each individual

lifts and places the right foot, then lifts and places the left foot 15 inches to the left of its original position. From this point the movement is continued as previously described.

21. "Sideward Right—March."

This movement is counter-like to "Sideward Left—March."

22. "Half Step—March."

This maneuver may be used with the class in any formation, and while they are standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. Half-stepping is only done forward; there is no half-stepping backward or sideward. "Class—Halt," "Mark Time—Mark" and "Forward—March," only, should be used while the class is half-stepping. In other words the class should not be put through various maneuvers while marching at half step.

Execution from a Halt. On the signal for execution the left foot is raised, carried, and placed forward 15 inches. The right foot is raised, carried, and placed 15 inches in advance of the left foot. In this manner the feet are alternately carried forward with 15-inch steps.

Execution from Marking Time. The executory signal should be given when the left foot strikes the floor. Lift and replace the right foot and then lift, carry, and place the left foot forward 15 inches. Lift, carry, and place the right foot forward 15 inches. Thereafter the feet are lifted and advanced with 15-inch steps.

Execution from Marching Forward. The command for execution should be given when the left foot strikes the floor. Lift, carry, and place the right foot forward 30 inches. Then lift, carry, and place the left foot forward 15 inches. Thereafter the feet are alternately lifted and advanced with 15-inch steps.

23. "Guide Right."

Often when marching in line formation the class gets out of alignment. The command "Guide Right" is used to prevent or correct this development. In the first instance the command is used when the instructor thinks there is a possibility of a poor line developing. In cases of this sort the command is given early. This serves to warn the marchers and carries the implication that they should be vigilant about checking such developments. In the second instance the command is used after a poor alignment has developed. In cases of this sort it serves to put the class back in a good alignment. This command is used when the head of the

line is on the right. There is no command of execution. (If the alignment is very bad it is usually best to halt the class and straighten matters by the "Dress the Line" procedure.)

Execution of the Command. In executing the command the members of the class glance out of the corner of their eyes to the right. Then, by either shortening or lengthening their steps they can maintain or resecure their proper alignment, and by closing to the right or giving way to the left they can maintain or resecure their proper intervals.

24. "Guide Left."

This command is the opposite of "Guide Right." It is used when the head of the column is at the left.

25. "Guide Forward."

When marching in column it often happens that the column gets strung out or jammed together. By means of this command the instructor can either warn the members against doing this or get them back into the proper order after they have gotten into faulty positions. There is no command of execution. (If conditions are very bad it will save time and trouble to halt the class and correct matters by the "Dress the Column" procedure.)

Execution of the Command. In executing this command the members of the column first check their positions. Then, for the purpose of closing up or falling back and thereby adjusting his position, each individual lengthens or shortens his stride, as the case may be. Upon arriving at their proper positions each assumes the regular step.

26. "Class—Halt."

This command may be used while the class is marching forward, half stepping, marching backward, marching sideward, and marking time, in any formation. This movement is always executed in two counts.

Execution While Marching Forward. The signal for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor. The other foot is advanced and planted and then the trailing foot is brought up and placed in its normal position beside the one planted first.

Execution While Half-Stepping. The command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor. The other foot is advanced 15 inches and planted and then the trailing foot is lifted, brought up and placed in its normal position beside the one planted first.

Execution While Marching Backward. The signal for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor. The other foot is retreated and placed, and then the trailing foot is lifted and placed in its normal position beside the first.

Execution While Marching Sideward. The signal for execution is given as the feet are closed. The advancing foot is again placed sideward, then the other foot is lifted and placed beside the one planted first.

Execution While Marking Time. The command may be given as either foot strikes the floor. The other foot is lifted and planted, then the first foot is lifted and placed in its normal position.

27. "Mark Time—Mark."

This command may be executed with the class in any formation and while they are standing at a halt, marching forward, marching backward, marching sideward, or half-stepping. The normal cadence of 120 steps per minute should be maintained. When the foot is lifted the toe should point downward. When the foot is placed the toe should strike the floor first, then the heel should be lowered to its proper position.

Execution from a Halt. On the command for execution each individual raises the left foot about 2 inches off the floor and replaces it in its normal position, then raises the right foot about 2 inches off the floor and replaces it in its normal position. The alternate raising of the feet is thus continued, no progress being made.

Execution While Marching Forward. The command for execution may be given as either foot is planted. On the command, "Mark," each individual takes one more forward step, then brings the trailing foot into position beside the first and continues to alternately lift and place the feet without gaining ground.

Execution While Marching Backward. The executory signal may be given as either foot strikes the floor. On the command, "Mark," each individual takes one more full step backward, then brings the trailing foot into position beside the first and continues to alternately lift and plant the feet without gaining ground.

Execution While Marching Sideward. The executory signal should be given as the feet are closed. The advancing foot is again placed sideward. Then the trailing foot is closed to a position beside the advanced foot. Thereafter, the feet are alternately raised and lowered as previously described.

Execution While Half-Stepping. The signal for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor. On the command,

"Mark," each individual takes one more step of 15 inches, brings up the trailing foot, places it down beside the one in position, and thereafter continues to raise and place the feet alternately without making progress.

28. "By the Left Flank—March."

This command is executed while the class is in any formation and marching forward.

Execution of the Movement. The executory command should be given as the left foot strikes the floor. Advance and plant the right foot, turn on the ball of the right foot so as to face 90 degrees left of the original direction and at the same time step forward in the new direction with the left foot. Then continue marching forward. (Fig. 11.)



FIGURE 11

29. "By the Right Flank—March."

This maneuver is counter-like to "By the Left Flank—March."

30. "Left Oblique—March."

This command may be used while the class is marching forward in any formation.

Execution of the Maneuver. The command, "March," should

be given as the left foot strikes the floor. Each individual advances and plants the right foot, then turns on the ball of the right foot so as to face 45 degrees to the left of the original direction and at the same time steps forward in the new direction with the left foot. Then, without pausing, each continues marching forward.

31. "Right Oblique—March."

This movement is counter-like to "Left Oblique—March."

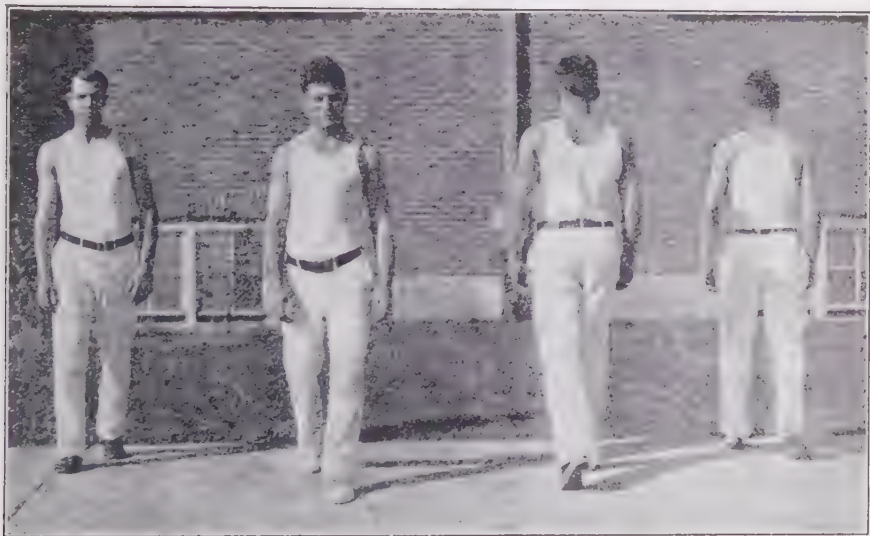


FIGURE 12

32. "To the Rear—March."

This movement is executed while the class is in any formation and marching forward. This movement is always executed by turning to the right.

Execution of the Movement. The executory command should be given as the right foot strikes the floor. Advance and plant the left foot; turn to the right on the balls of both feet until facing the opposite direction; and step off with the left foot in the new direction. Then continue marching forward. (Fig. 12.)

CHAPTER IV

GROUP MANEUVERS

Group maneuvers include those activities which require the presence of two or more individuals for performance.

33. "Column Left—March."

This command may be given while the class is marching forward, marking time, or standing at a halt, and while it is in a column of ones, twos, fours, or eights. When marching forward or

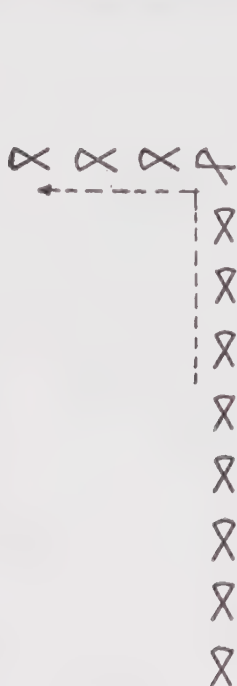


FIGURE 13



FIGURE 14

marking time the command of execution may be given when either foot strikes the floor.

Execution While in a Column of Ones. On the command,

"March," the leading member turns and marches forward at an angle of 90 degrees to the left of his original direction. Each succeeding member marches forward and, turning to the left on the same spot, marches after the leader. (Note: The turn may be either a "Left Flank" movement or a pivot on the left foot.) (Fig. 13.)

Execution While in a Column of Twos. On the command, "March," the leading pair executes a "Twos Left" movement and

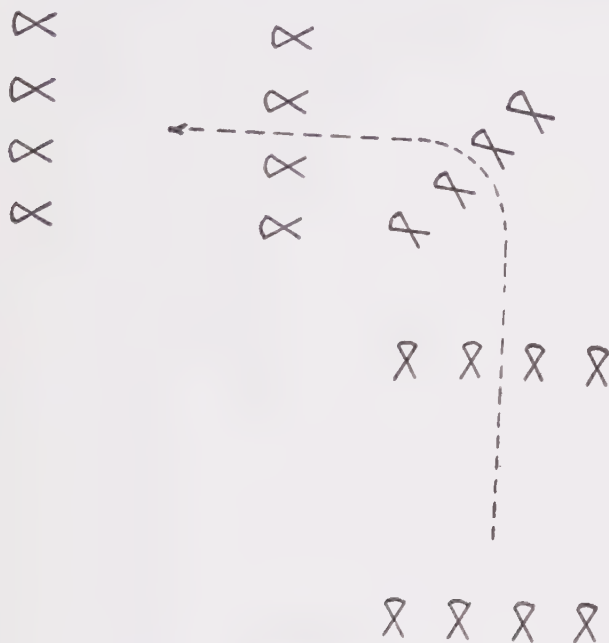


FIGURE 15

marches off in the new direction. Each succeeding pair marches forward to the spot where the leading pair turned and repeats this performance. (Fig. 14.)

Execution While in a Column of Fours. On the command, "March," the leading set of four executes a "Fours Left" movement and immediately marches forward in the new direction. Each succeeding set of four marches forward to the spot where the first set turned and repeats this movement. (Fig. 15.)

Execution While in a Column of Eights. On the command, "March," the leading set of eight executes an "Eights Left" movement and immediately marches forward in the new direction. Each

succeeding set of eight marches forward to the same point and repeats this movement.

34. "Column Right—March."

This maneuver is counter-like to "Column Left—March."

35. "Column Half Left—March."

This maneuver may be given while the class is marching forward, marking time, or standing at a halt, and with the class in a column of ones, column of twos, column of fours, or column of eights. When marching forward or marking time the command for execution may be given when either foot strikes the floor.

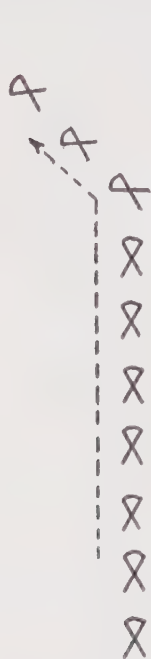


FIGURE 16



FIGURE 17

Execution While in a Column of Ones. On the command, "March," the leading member turns and steps off at an angle of 45 degrees to the left of his original direction. Each succeeding file marches forward to the same spot and, in turn, as they arrive, executes the same movement. (Note: The turn may be either a "Left Oblique" movement or a pivot on the left foot.) (Fig. 16.)

Execution While in a Column of Twos. On the command, "March," the leading pair executes a "Twos Half Left" and marches off in the new direction. Each succeeding group of two marches forward to the same spot, and, in turn as they arrive, repeat the same movement. (Fig. 17.)

Execution While in a Column of Fours. On the command, "March," the leading set of four executes a "Fours Half Left" movement and immediately marches forward in the new direction. Each succeeding set of four marches forward to the spot where the first set turned and repeats this movement. (Fig. 18.)

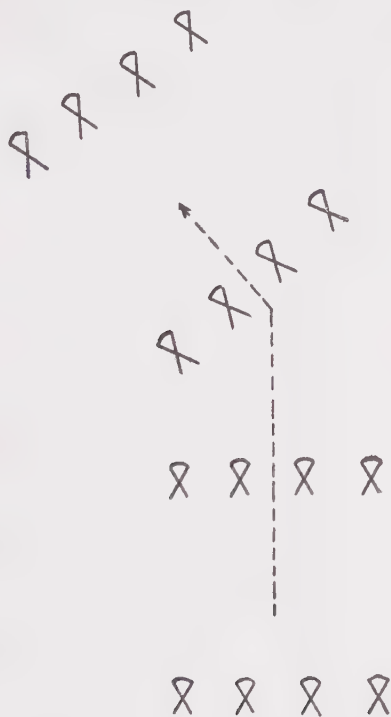


FIGURE 18

Execution While in a Column of Eights. On the command, "March," the leading set of eight executes an "Eights Half Left" movement and immediately marches off in the new direction. Each succeeding set of eight marches forward to the same point and repeats this movement.

36. "Column Half Right—March."

This maneuver is counter-like to "Column Half Left—March."

37. "Column Left About—March."

This command may be used while the class is marching forward, marking time, or standing at a halt, and while in a column of ones, twos, fours, or eights. When marching forward or marking time the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution While in a Column of Ones. On the command for execution the leading file marches to the left about an imaginary semi-circle thirty inches in diameter and moves off in the new direction—directly opposite to the original direction. Each suc-



FIGURE 19



FIGURE 20

ceeding file moves forward to the same point where each in turn executes the same movement. (Fig. 19.)

Execution While in a Column of Twos. On the command for execution the leading set of two executes a "Twos Left About" movement with the pivot man swinging around an imaginary semi-circle thirty inches in diameter. When this is completed both step off in the new direction. Each succeeding group of two marches forward and, in turn as they arrive, executes the same movement on the same ground. (Fig. 20.)

Execution While in a Column of Fours. On the signal for execution the leading set of four executes a "Fours Left About" movement with the pivot man swinging around an imaginary semi-circle thirty inches in diameter. When this is completed both step off in the new direction. Each succeeding group of four marches forward and, in turn, as they arrive, executes the same movement on the same ground. (Fig. 21.)

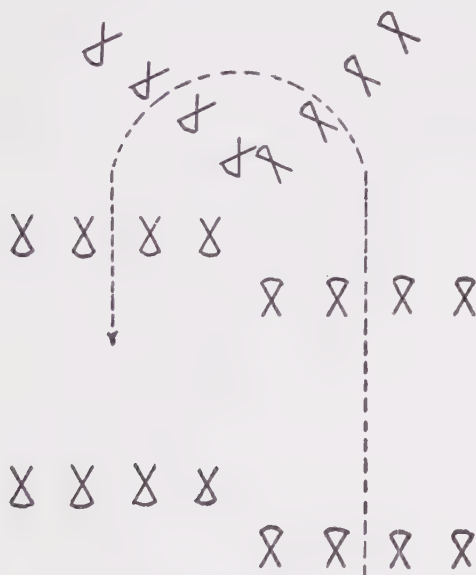


FIGURE 21

Execution While in a Column of Eights. On the command for execution the leading set of eight executes an "Eights Left About" movement with the pivot man swinging about an imaginary semi-circle thirty inches in diameter. When this is completed all step off in the new direction. Each succeeding set of eight marches forward and, in turn, as they arrive, executes the same movement on the same ground.

38. "Column Right About—March."

This movement is the opposite of "Column Left About—March."

39. "Twos Left—March."

This movement may be carried out in any formation in which the members are standing in pairs (line formation, column of

twos, column of fours, or column of eights) and while marching forward, marking time, or standing still. In each case at the finish of the movement the class takes up and continues to perform what they were doing before the movement began. For instance, if they were marking time when the movement was ordered, they continue to mark time after the movement has been completed; if they started from a halt, they finish at a halt. When marking time or marching, the command of execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution of the Movement. On the command for execution the man on the right of each set of two swings in a quarter circle around the man on the left so he faces 90 degrees to the left of his original direction. The man on the left of each set of two does a "Left Face" while marking time, turning in conformity to the man on the marching flank. The two men thus swing around

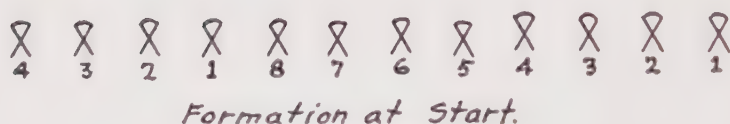
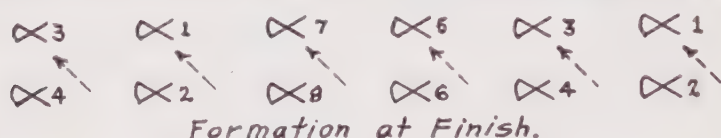


FIGURE 22

gate-fashion. At the finish of the movement, the two men are side by side facing 90 degrees to the left of the original direction. It takes two steps to execute the movement and one additional count to complete the movement if they finish by halting or marking time. (Fig. 22.)

40. "Twos Right—March."

This maneuver is the counter-like of "Twos Left—March."

41. "Fours Left—March."

This movement may be carried out in any formation in which the members are arranged in fours (line formation, column of

fours, or column of eights). The class may be standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. At the finish of this movement the class always continues to perform what they were doing just previous to starting it. If, for instance, they were marching forward when the command was given, they continue to march forward when the movement is completed. When marking time or marching forward the command of execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution of the Movement. On the signal for execution the man on the right of each set of four swings around in a quarter circle, maintaining the same relative distance from the man on the left. The man on the left of each set of fours executes a "Left Face," while marking time, guiding his turn on the man on the

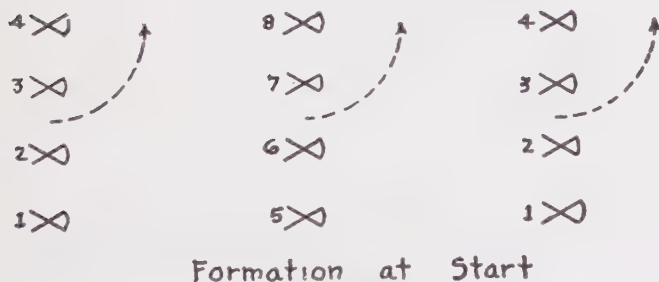
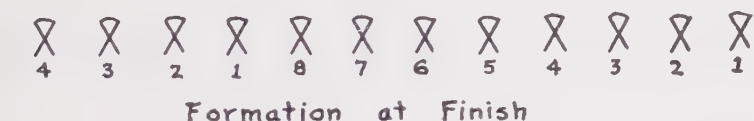


FIGURE 23

marching flank. The men in the center of each set of four execute a quarter-wheel movement to the left, guiding their turning on the marching flank. At the finish of the movement, the four men are in their same relative positions, facing 90 degrees to the left of the original direction. The four members swing around in perfect alignment. It takes four steps to execute the movement and, if the class comes to a halt or marks time, it takes one additional count to bring the trailing foot into position. (Fig. 23.)

42. "Fours Right—March."

This movement is the reverse of "Fours Left—March."

43. "Eights Left-March."

The movement may be carried out in any formation in which the members are arranged in eights (line formation, or column of eights). It may be executed with the class standing still, marking time, or marching forward. At the finish of the movement the class continues to perform what they were doing just previous to starting it. If, for instance, they were standing at a halt just before the command was given, they would complete the move-

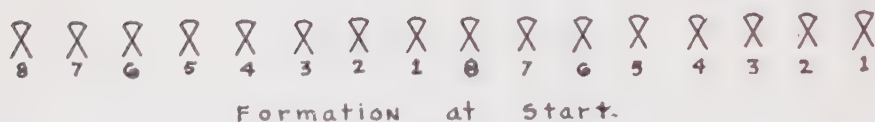
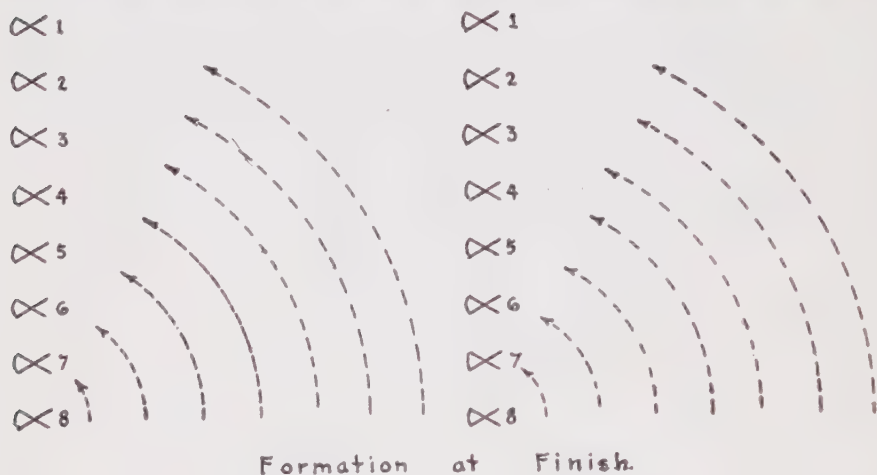


FIGURE 24

ment and come to a halt. When marking time or marching, the command of execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution of the Movement. On the command, "March," the man on the right of each set of eight swings around in a quarter circle to the left, maintaining the same relative distance from the man on the extreme left. The man on the left of each set of eight executes a "Left Face" while marking time, turning gradually in conformity to the man on the marching flank. The men in the

center of each group of eight execute a quarter-wheel movement to the left, adjusting their steps so as to turn in conformity with the man on the marching flank. At the finish of the movement the eight men are in the same relative positions they were in at the beginning, facing 90 degrees to the left of the original position. The eight members of the group swing around in perfect alignment. It takes eight steps to execute the movement and, if they come to a halt or mark time at the finish, it takes one additional count to bring the trailing foot into position. (Fig. 24.)

44. "Eights Right—March."

This movement is the reverse of "Eights Left—March."

45. "Twos Left About—March."

This maneuver may be executed while the class is marching forward, marking time, or standing at a halt. It may be carried

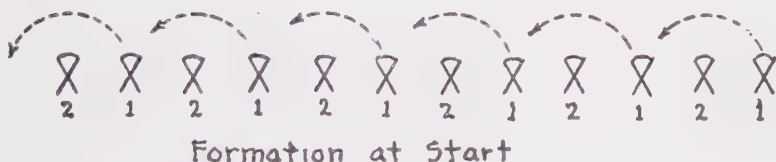


FIGURE 25

out while the class is in line, in a column of twos, column of fours, or column of eights. In each case, at the finish of the movement, the class resumes the activity it was performing before the maneuver was started. By way of example, if the class was marking time at the moment the command was given, they resume marking time; if they were marching forward, they resume marching forward; and if they were standing still, they resume the halt. When marking time or marching forward the command of execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution of the Movement. This maneuver is, essentially, two continuous "Twos Left" movements. On the signal, "March,"

the man on the right of each set of two swings in a half circle around the man on the left. The man on the left of each set of two executes a "Left About Face" while marking time, turning to conform with the progress of the man on the right. The two men thus swing around gate-fashion. At the finish of the movement, the two men are abreast, facing opposite the original direction. It takes four steps to execute the turn and one additional step to bring the rear foot up to halt, or mark time. (Fig. 25.)

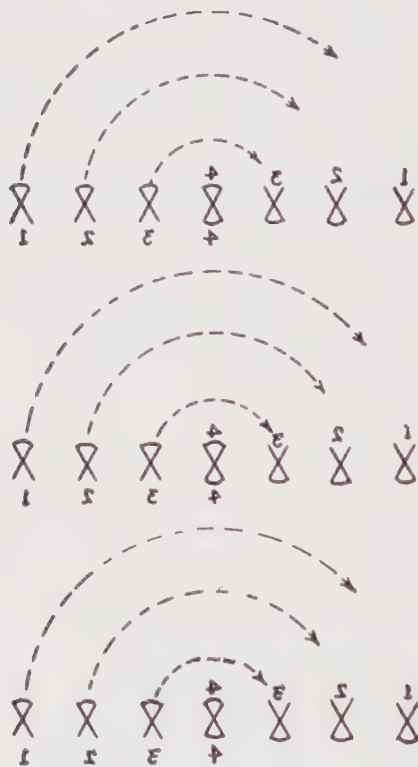


FIGURE 26

46. "Twos Right About—March."

This movement is the counter-like of "Twos Left About—March."

47. "Fours Left About—March."

The maneuver may be executed while the class is standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. It may be carried out

while the class is in line, in a column of fours, or a column of eights. In all cases, at the consummation of the maneuver, the class should resume the activity it was performing before the maneuver was started—marching forward, marking time or standing at a halt. When marking time or marching forward, the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution of the Movement. This maneuver is essentially two “Fours Left” movements made in continuous succession. On the signal, “March,” the man on the right of each set of four swings around in a half circle to the left, maintaining the same relative distance from the man on the left. The man on the left of each set of four executes an “About Face” to the left while marking time, guiding his turn on the progress of the man on the marching flank. The men in the center of each group of four (numbers two and three) execute a half-wheel movement to the left, guiding their progress on the man on the marching flank. The four men thus maintain a perfect alignment throughout the maneuver. At the finish of the movement, each set of four men are in their same relative positions facing opposite the original directions. It takes eight steps to execute the movement, with one additional step to bring the rear foot up to halt of mark time. (Fig. 26.)

48. “Fours Right About—March.”

This movement is the counter-like of “Fours Left About—March.”

49. “Eights Left About—March.”

This maneuver may be executed while the class is standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. It may be carried out while the class is in line formation, or in a column of eights. In all cases, at the consummation of the movement, the class should resume the activity it was performing just previous to starting the movement—marching forward, marking time, or halting. When marking time or marching forward the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution of the Movement. This maneuver is, essentially, two continuous “Eights Left” movements. On the signal, “March,” the man on the right of each set of eight, maintaining the same relative distance from the man on the left, describes a half circle around the man on the left. The man on the left of each set of eight executes an “About Face” to the left while marking time, guiding his turn to the progress of the man on the

marching flank. The men in the center of each group of eight (numbers two to seven) execute a half-wheel movement to the left, guiding their progress on the man on the marching flank. The eight men thus swing around in perfect alignment. At the finish

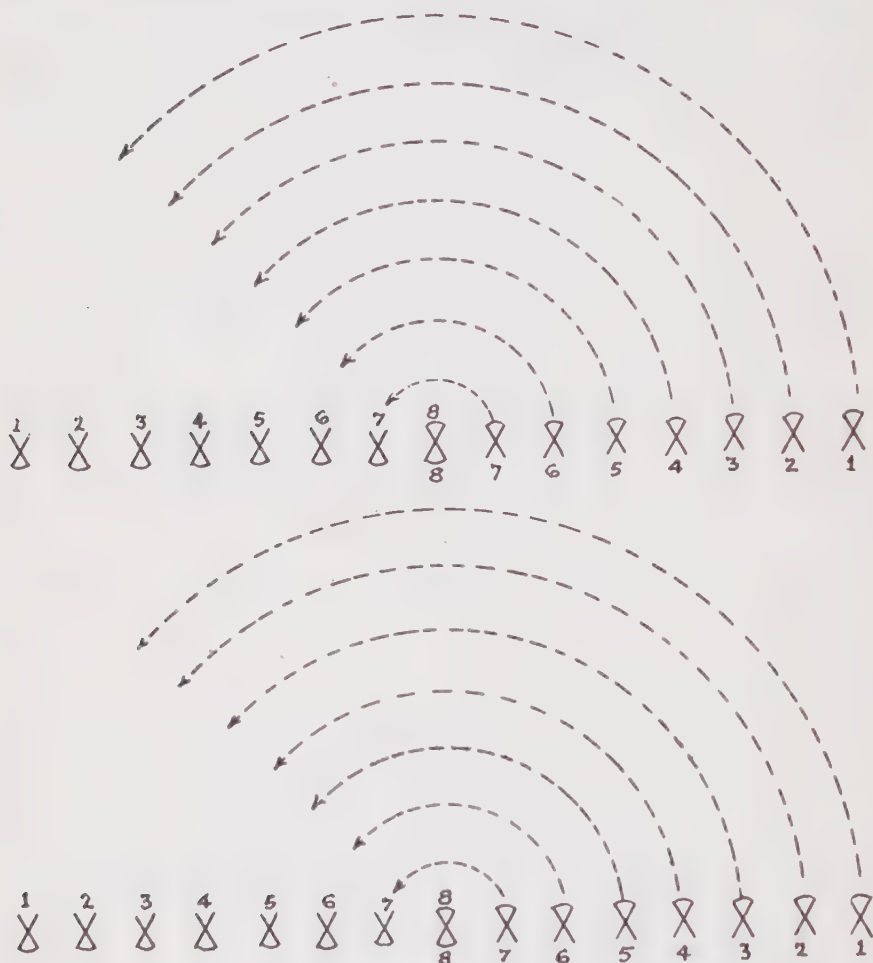


FIGURE 27

of the movement each set of eight are in their same relative positions, facing opposite the original direction. It takes sixteen steps to execute the movement with one additional count to bring the rear foot up to halt or mark time in case the movement is completed in either of three ways. (Fig. 27.)

50. "Eights Right About—March."

This movement is the counter-like of "Eights Left About—March."

51. "Twos Left Wheel—March."

This movement may be executed while the class is marching forward, marking time, or standing at a halt. It may be carried out while the class is in line, in a column of twos, column of fours, or column of eights. In every case, after finishing the movement, the class resumes the activity it was performing just previous to starting it—marching forward, marking time, or standing at a halt. When marking time or marching forward, the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution of the Movement. This movement is literally four continuous "Twos Left" movements. On the signal, "March," the man on the right makes a complete circle around the man on the left. The man on the left marks time and, turning to conform with the progress of the man on the right, turns completely around. At the finish of the movement, the two men are standing abreast in their original position. The two men thus swing around gate-fashion. It takes eight steps to execute the movement and one additional count to bring the rear foot up to mark time or halt in case the movement is completed in either of these ways. (Fig. 28.)



FIGURE 28

52. "Twos Right Wheel—March."

This movement is counter-like to "Twos Left Wheel—March."

53. "Fours Left Wheel—March."

This movement may be executed while the class is standing still, marking time, or marching forward. It may be carried out while the class is in line, in a column of fours, or a column of eights. In all cases, after completing the maneuver, the class resumes the activity they were performing just previous to executing it, that is, marching forward, marking time, or halting. When marking time or marching forward, the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution of the Movement. This maneuver is, essentially,

four continuous "Fours Left" movements. On the signal, "March," the man on the right of each set of four, maintaining the same relative distance from the man on the left, describes a complete circle to the left. The man on the left of each set of four marks time and turns completely around, turning to conform to the progress of the man on the marching flank. The men in the center of each set of four (numbers two and three) describe

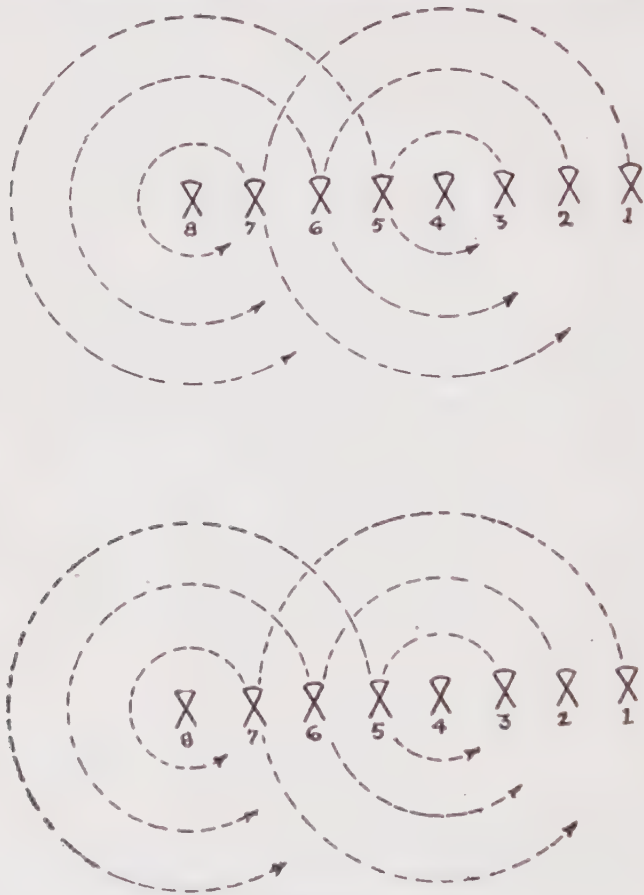


FIGURE 29

a complete circle to the left, guiding their progress by the man on the marching flank. The four men thus swing around in perfect alignment. At the finish of the movement, each set of four is in its original position. It takes sixteen steps to execute the movement; one additional count is required to bring the rear foot up in the case of coming to a halt or marking time. (Fig. 29.)

54. "Fours Right Wheel—March."

This movement is counter-like to "Fours Left Wheel—March."

55. "Eights Left Wheel—March."

This maneuver may be executed while the class is standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. It may be carried on

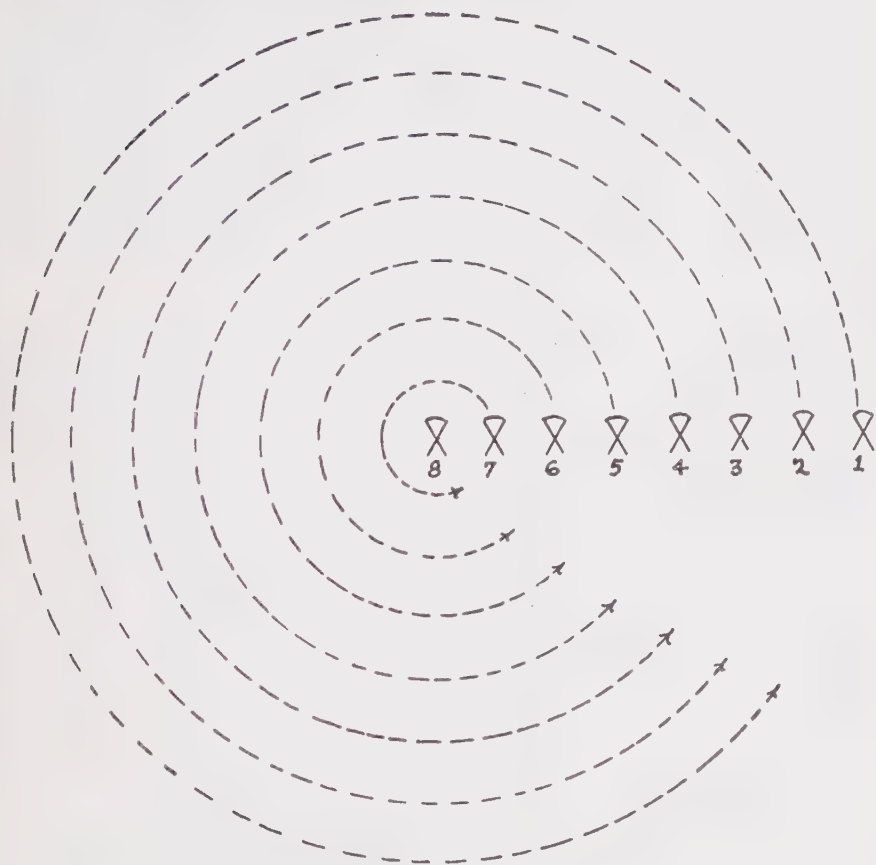


FIGURE 30

while the class is in line, or in a column of eights. In all cases, at the completion of the maneuver, the class should resume the activity it was performing at the time the command was given, that is, marching forward, marking time, or halting. When marking time or marching the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution of the Movement. This maneuver is essentially

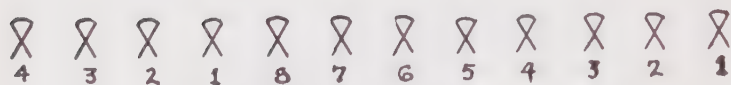
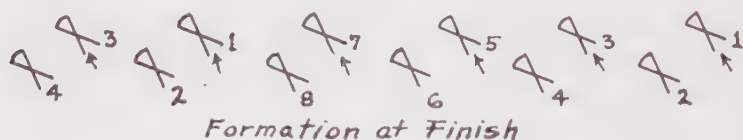
four continuous "Eights Left" movements. On the signal, "March," the man on the right of each set of eight, maintaining the same distance from the man on the left, describes a full circle to the left. The man on the left of each set of eight executes a complete turn to the left while marking time, turning so as to conform to the progress made by the man on the marching flank. The men in the center of each set of eight (numbers two to seven) describe a full circle about the man on the left; each maintains his original distance from the pivot and regulates his steps according to the progress of the man on the marching flank. The eight men thus swing around in perfect alignment. At the finish of the movement, each set of eight are back in their starting positions. It takes thirty-two steps to execute the movement with one additional count to bring the rear foot up to halt or mark time. (Fig. 30.)

56. "Eights Right Wheel—March."

This movement is counter-like to "Eights Left Wheel—March."

57. "Twos Half Left—March."

This maneuver may be executed while the class is standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. It may be carried



Formation at Start

FIGURE 31

out while the class is in a line, in a column of twos, column of fours, or column of eights. In all cases, at the completion of the maneuver, the class resumes the activity it was performing at the time the command was given—marching forward, marking time, or halting. When marking time or marching forward the com-

mand for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution of the Movement. This maneuver is essentially half of a "Twos Left" movement. On the signal, "March," the man on the right of each set of two swings 45 degrees to the left about the man on the left. The man on the left executes a "Half Left Face" while marking time, turning in conformation with the man on the right. At the finish of the movement the two men are abreast, facing at an angle of 45 degrees to the left of the original positions. It takes one step to execute the movement and one additional count to bring the rear foot up from behind to mark time or halt. (Fig. 31.)

58. "Twos Half Right—March."

This movement is the counter-like of "Twos Half Left—March."

59. "Fours Half Left—March."

This maneuver may be executed while the class is standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. It may be carried out from a line formation, a column of fours, or a column of eights. In all cases, at the completion of the maneuver, the class resumes the activity it was performing at the time the command was given—marching forward, marking time, or halting. When marking time or marching forward the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution of the Movement. This maneuver is essentially half of a "Fours Left" movement. On the signal for execution the man on the right of each set of four, maintaining the same relative distance from the man on the left, swings 45 degrees to the left. The man on the left marks time and, guiding on the man on the marching flank, turns to an angle of 45 degrees to the left of his original direction. The men in the center (numbers two and three), guiding on the man on the marching flank, short-step through a 45-degree arc. All four men thus swing around in perfect alignment. At the finish of the movement, the four men are abreast, facing at an angle of 45 degrees to the left of the original direction. It takes two steps to execute the movement and one additional count to bring the rear foot up from behind to mark time or halt. (Fig. 32.)

60. "Fours Half Right—March."

This movement is the counter-like of "Fours Half Left—March."

61. "Eights Half Left—March."

This movement may be executed while the class is standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. It may be carried out from a line formation or a column of eights. In all cases, at the completion of the maneuver, the class resumes the activity it was performing at the time the command was given—marching forward, marking time, or halting. When marking time or marching

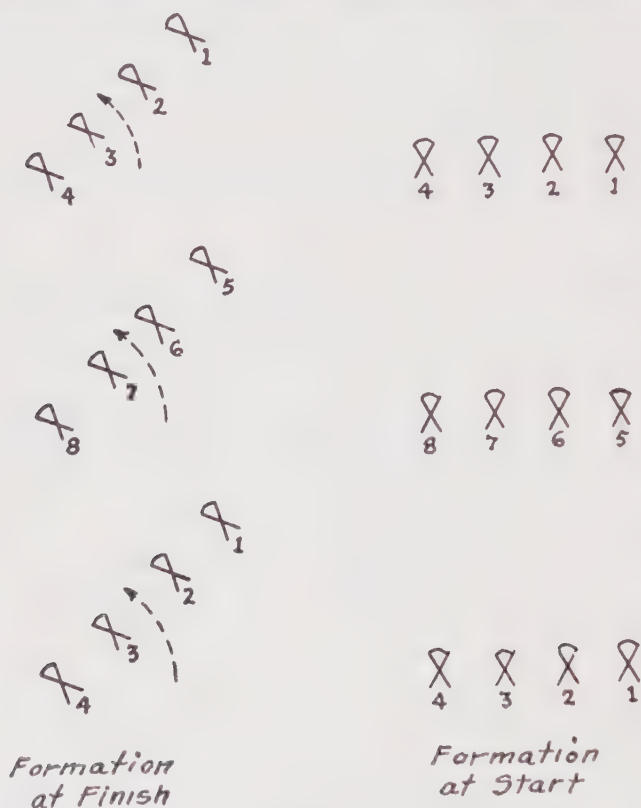


FIGURE 32

forward the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution of the Movement. The maneuver is essentially half of an "Eights Left" movement. On the signal for execution the man on the right of each set of eight, maintaining the same relative distance from the man on the left, swings through an arc to an angle of 45 degrees to the left of his original direction. The man on the left marks time and, guiding on the man on the marching

flank, turns to an angle of 45 degrees to the left of his original direction. The men in the center of each group of eight, guiding on the marching flank, short-step to an angle of 45 degrees to the left of their original positions. All eight men thus swing around in perfect alignment. At the finish of the movement the eight

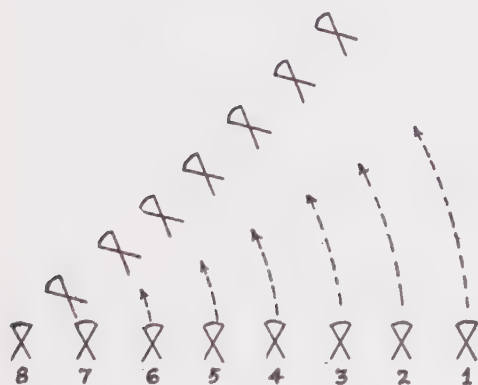
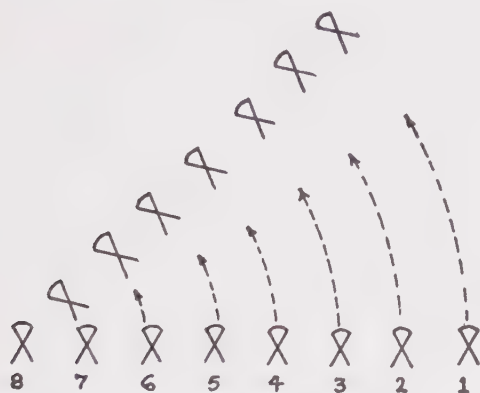


FIGURE 33

men are abreast, facing at an angle of 45 degrees to the left of the original direction. It takes four steps to execute the movement with one additional count to bring the rear foot up from behind to halt or mark time. (Fig. 33.)

62. "Eights Half Right—March."

This movement is counter-like to "Eights Half Left—March."

63. "Column Left by Twos—March."

This maneuver may be executed from standing at a halt, marking time, and marching forward. It may be executed from any of three column formations, namely, column of ones, column of fours, and column of eights. When marking time or marching forward the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution from a Column of Ones. On the command, "March," the two men at the head of the column turn and march abreast at an angle of 90 degrees to the left of their original directions. Each of these individuals, in essence, executes a "Left Flank" movement. The balance of the column moves forward. As each group of two arrives at the point of turning they repeat the maneuver executed by the first pair. (Fig. 34.)

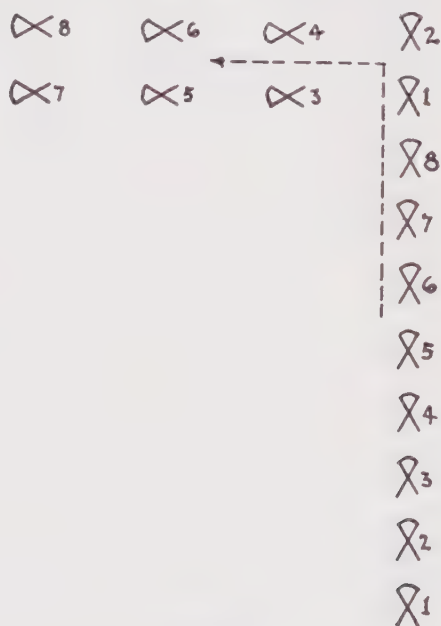


FIGURE 34

Execution from a Column of Fours. On the signal, "March," both pairs of the leading set of four execute a "Twos Left" movement and, walking two abreast, move forward at an angle of 90 degrees to the left of their original direction. The remainder of the class march forward and, in turn as they arrive, each group of four repeats this performance on the same ground and march after the leaders. (Fig. 35.)

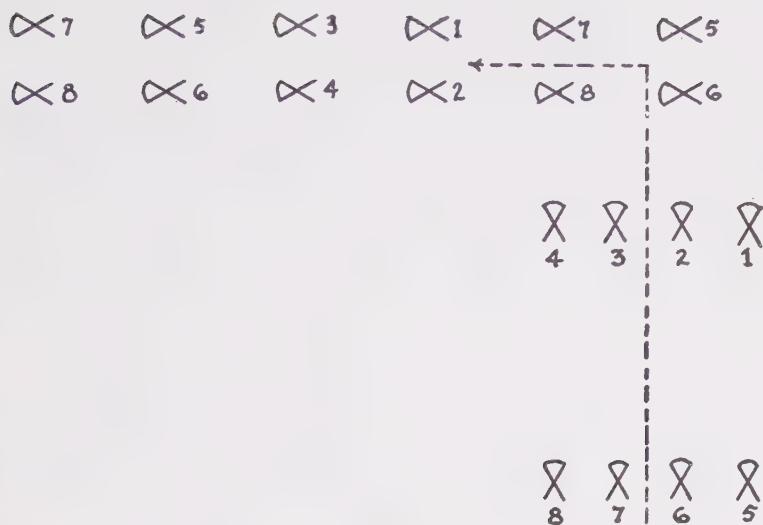


FIGURE 35

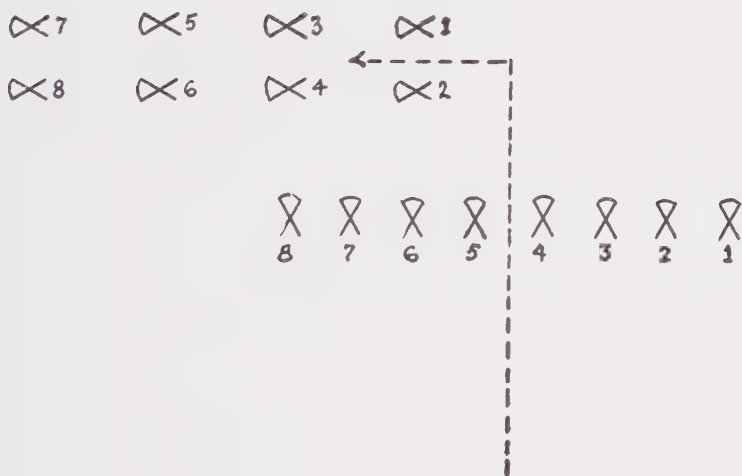


FIGURE 36

Execution from a Column of Eights. On the signal, "March," each pair in the first set of eight executes a "Twos Left" movement and, walking two abreast, move forward at an angle of 90 degrees to the left of their original direction. The remainder of the class march forward and, in turn, as they arrive, each group of eight repeats this performance on the same ground. (Fig. 36.)

64. "Column Right by Twos—March."

This maneuver is carried out reverse-wise to "Column Left by Twos—March."

65. "Column Left by Fours—March."

This maneuver may be executed from standing at a halt, marking time, and marching forward. It may be executed from any of three formations—column of ones, column of twos, and column

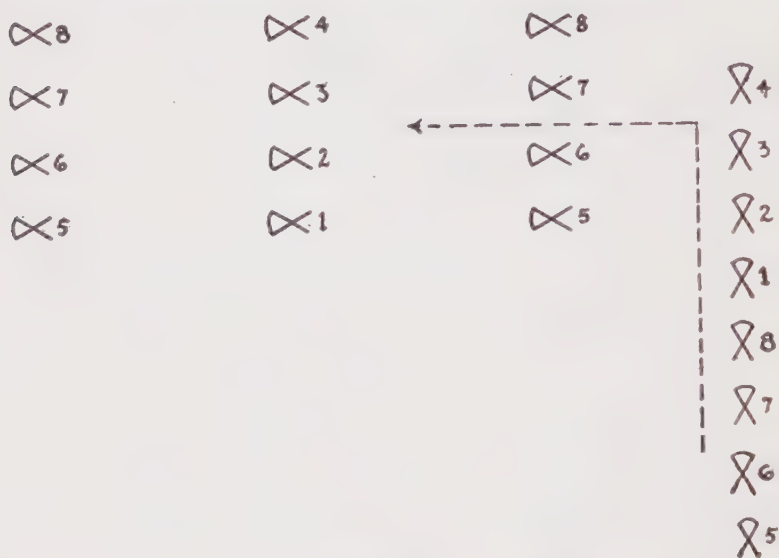


FIGURE 37

of eights. When marking time or marching forward the signal for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution from a Column of Ones. On the command, "March," the four men leading the column turn 90 degrees to the left and, walking four abreast, move forward in the new direction. Each individual, in essence, executes a "Left Flank" movement. The remainder of the column move forward to the point where

the first four turned and, following their example, each four, in succession as they arrive, turn and march abreast after the leaders. (Fig. 37.)

Execution from a Column of Twos. On the signal, "March," the leading two sets of twos execute a "Twos Left" movement and, walking four abreast, move forward at a left angle to their original direction. The balance of the group move forward to

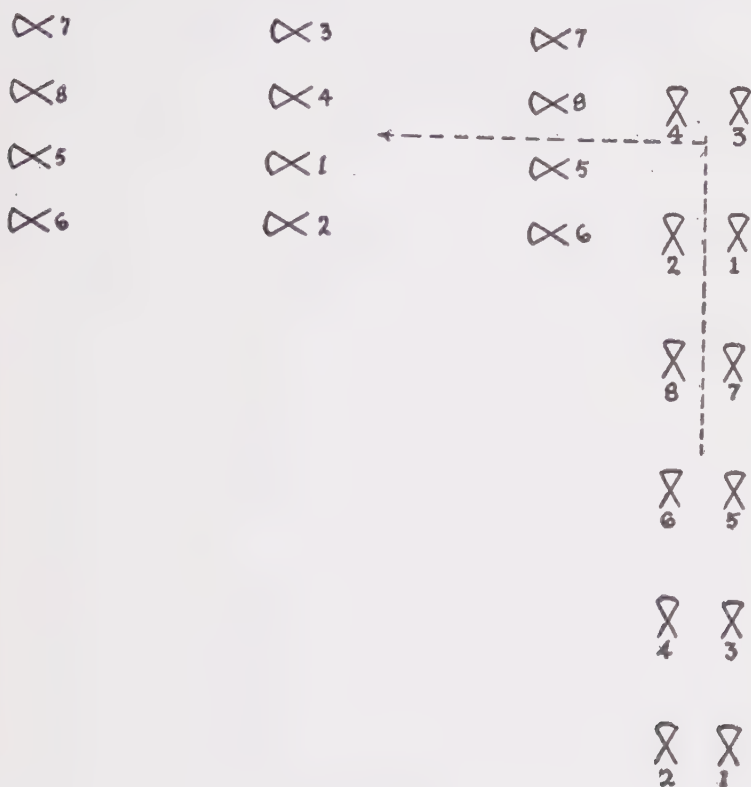


FIGURE 38

the point where the first set of four changed direction and, in turn, as they arrive, each set of four repeats this performance. (Fig. 38.)

Execution from a Column of Eights. On the executory signal each set of four in the leading group of eight executes a "Fours Left" movement and moves off in a column of fours formation, 90 degrees to the left of their original direction. The balance of the class move forward to the point of turning and repeat this per-

formance, each set of eight breaking up into fours and marching forward, in turn, as they arrive." (Fig. 39.)

66. "Column Right by Fours—March."

This maneuver is the reverse of "Column Left by Fours—March."

67. "Column Left by Eights—March."

This maneuver may be carried out from standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. It may be executed from a

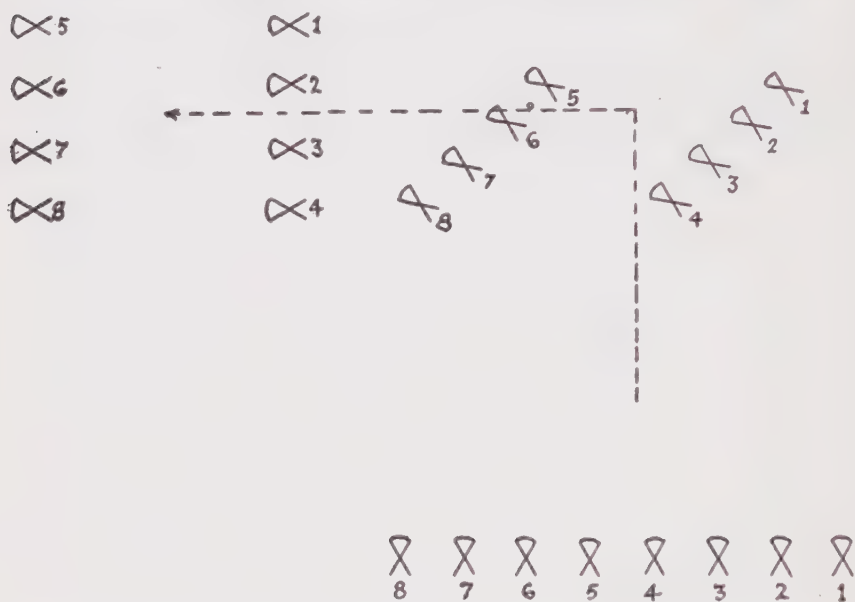


FIGURE 39

column of ones, column of twos, or column of fours. When marking time or marching forward, the signal for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution from a Column of Ones. On the signal for execution the eight men leading the column turn to the left and march abreast at an angle of 90 degrees to the left of their original direction. These individuals, in essence, execute a "Left Flank" movement. The balance of the column move forward and each set of eight, turning on the same ground, repeat this performance. (Fig. 40.)

Execution from a Column of Twos. On the signal for execu-

tion the four leading sets of two execute a "Twos Left" movement and, walking eight abreast, march forward at a left angle to their original direction. The remainder of the column move forward and each four sets of two, in turn, as they arrive at the point of execution, repeat this performance and follow after the leaders. (Fig. 41.)

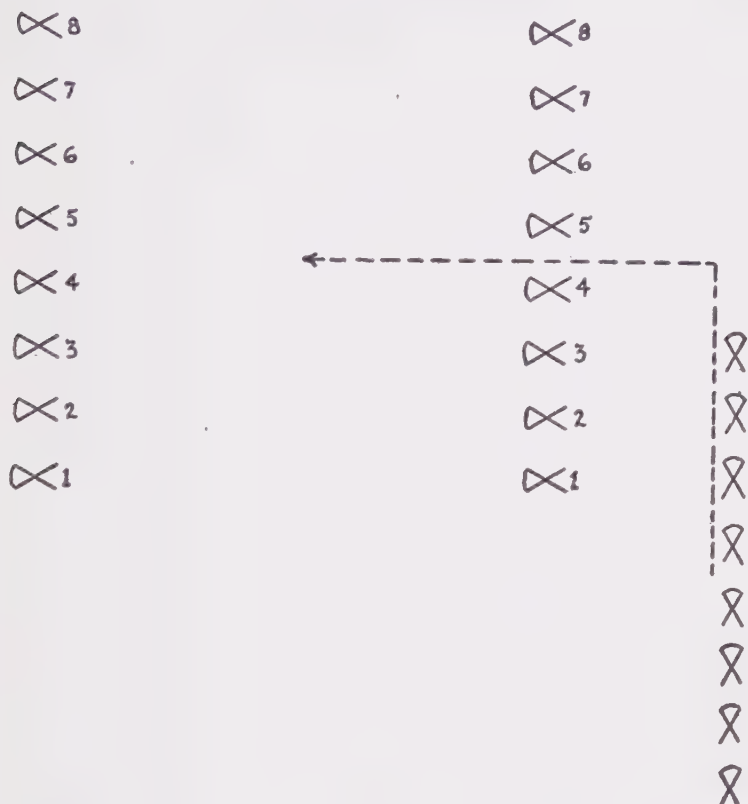


FIGURE 40

Execution from a Column of Fours. On the signal for execution the leading two sets of four carry out a "Fours Left" movement and, walking eight abreast, travel forward at a left angle to their original direction. The remainder of the column march forward to the point of turning where each set of eight successively repeats this performance. (Fig. 42.)

68. "Column Right by Eights—March."

This maneuver is the opposite of "Column Left by Eights—March."

69. "Column Left by Ones—March."

This maneuver may be carried out from a standing position,

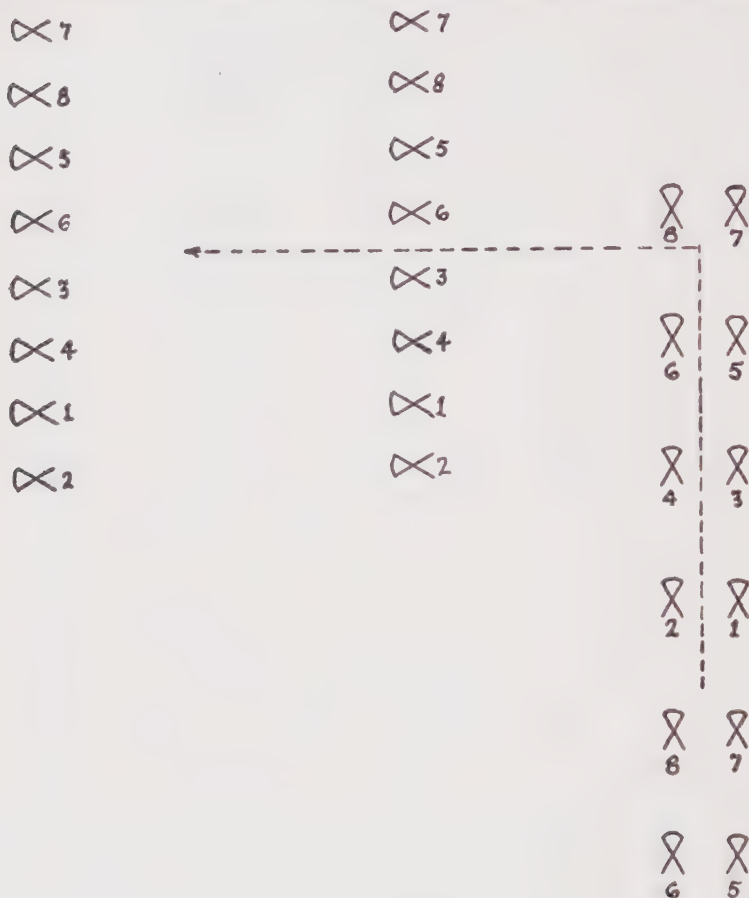


FIGURE 41

marking time, or marching forward. To use the command, the class must be in a column of twos, column of fours, or column of eights. When marking time or marching forward, the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution from a Column of Twos. On the signal for execution each individual in the leading set of two turns and, walking

in file, marches 90 degrees to the left of his original direction. Each individual executes what, in essence, amounts to a "Left Flank" movement. The other members of the column march forward to the point where the first pair turned and, as each pair arrives, each repeats this performance. (Fig. 43.)

Execution from a Column of Fours. On the command, "March," each individual composing the leading set of four turns and, walking in this new formation, marches at a left angle from

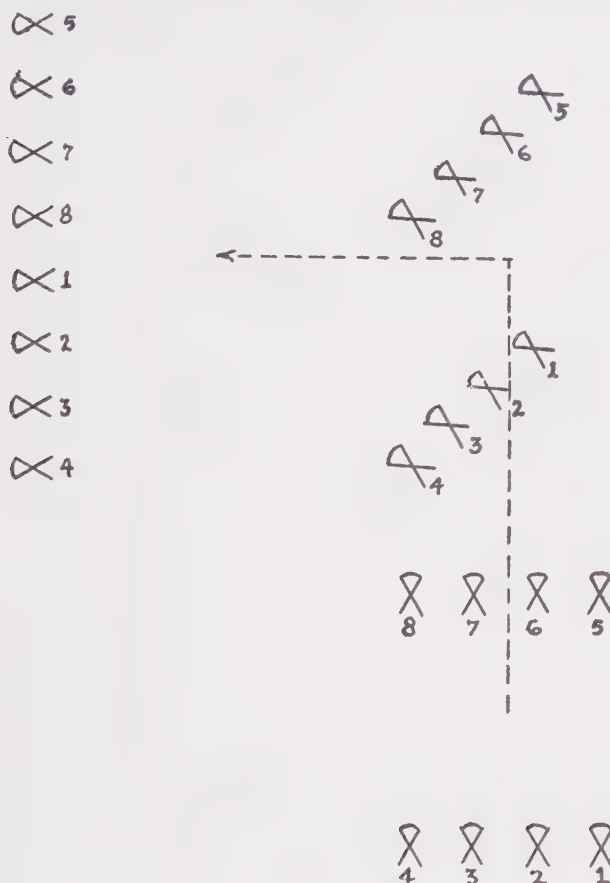


FIGURE 42

the original direction. Each individual executes what, in essence, amounts to a "Left Flank" movement. The other men comprising the column march forward and repeat this movement on the same ground, each set of four turning as they arrive at the proper point. (Fig. 44.)

MARCHING TACTICS

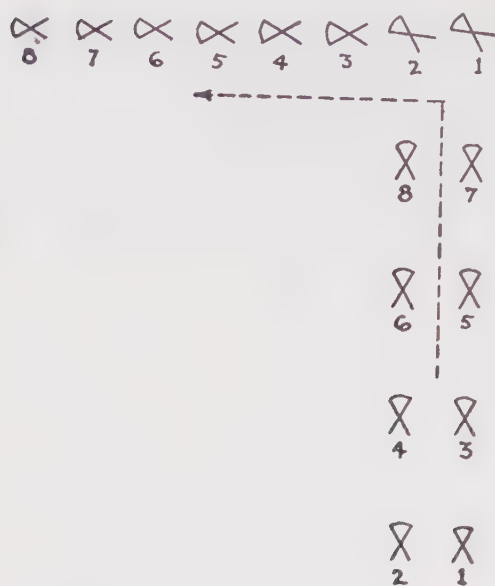


FIGURE 43

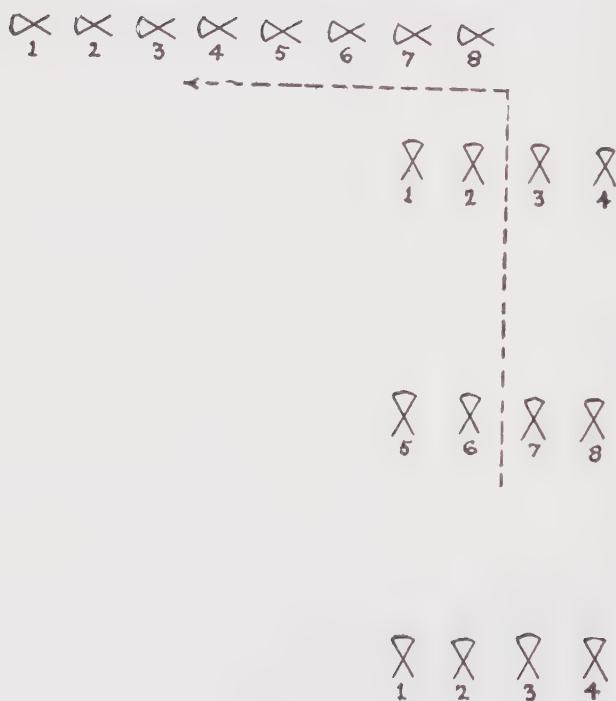


FIGURE 44

Execution from a Column of Eights. On the signal, "March," each individual making up the leading set of eight executes a left turn and marches forward 90 degrees to the left of the original direction. Each individual executes what, in essence, amounts to a "Left Flank" movement. The balance of the group marches forward until they arrive at the point where the first group changed direction; here each set of eight, as they arrive, repeats the movement of the first group. (Fig. 45.)



FIGURE 45

70. "Column Right by Ones—March."

This maneuver is the opposite of "Column Left by Ones—March."

71. "Left by Twos—March."

This maneuver may be used while the class is standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. It may be done from a column of ones, a column of fours, or a column of eights. When marking time or marching forward the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution from a Column of Ones. On the signal of execution the man leading each set of two takes one additional step and marks time; the man in the rear of each set of two marches left oblique and thus comes up abreast of the man in front. When

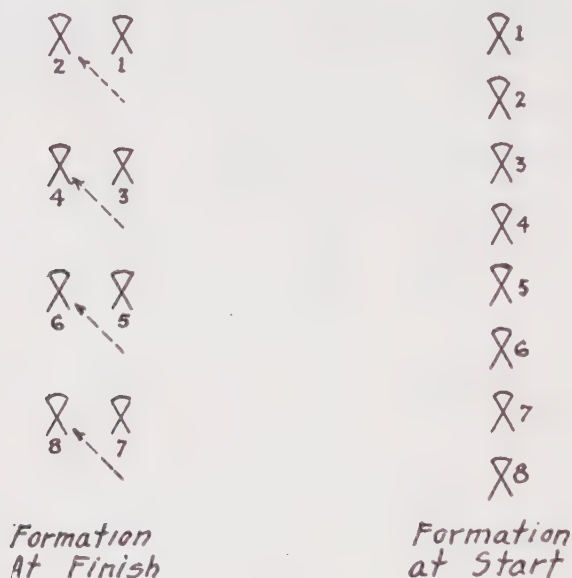


FIGURE 46

the two men come abreast, both march forward. Done properly the movement should be completed in two counts, all stepping forward on the third count. (Fig. 46.)

Execution from a Column of Fours. On the signal for execution the two men on the left of each set of fours continue marching straight to the front, the two men on the right of each set of fours half-step and execute a "Left Oblique" movement, thus dropping in behind the pair who continued forward. When they have reached their proper position they continue forward with a full step. This movement should be completed in four counts, thus all step forward with a full step on count five. (Fig. 47.)

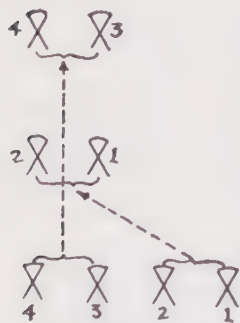


FIGURE 47

Execution from a Column of Eights. On the executory command the two men on the left of each set of eight continue march-

ing straight to the front. The six men on the right, half-step and march by the left oblique. When each pair has reached its proper position in the column they march forward with a full step. This movement should be completed in twelve counts. The last group thus steps forward with a full step on the thirteenth count. (Fig. 48.)

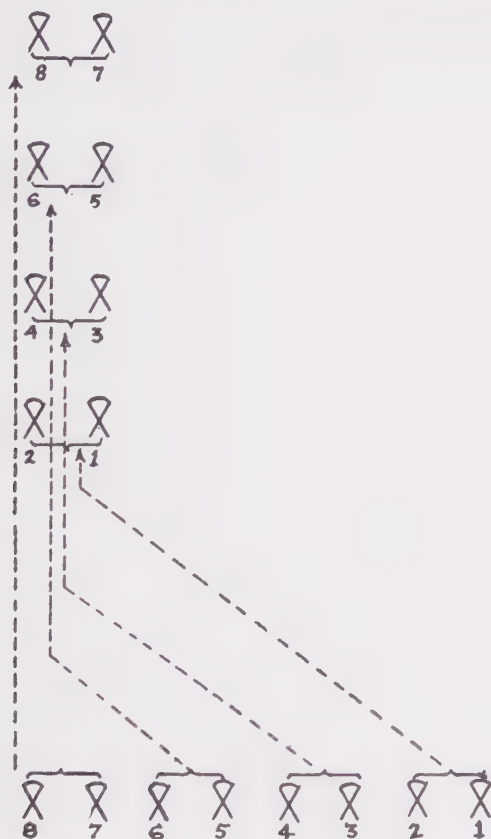


FIGURE 48

72. "Right by Twos—March."

This maneuver is the opposite of "Left by Twos—March."

73. "Left by Fours—March."

This maneuver may be used while the class is standing still, marking time, or marching forward. To execute it, they must be in a column of ones, column of twos, or column of eights formation.

When marking time or marching forward, the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution from a Column of Ones. On the executory signal the man leading each set of four takes one additional step and marks time; the other three men making up each set of four march left oblique. As the second and third members come abreast of the first member they mark time. As the fourth member comes into line they all march forward. The movement is completed in four counts; all step forward on the fifth count. (Fig. 49.)

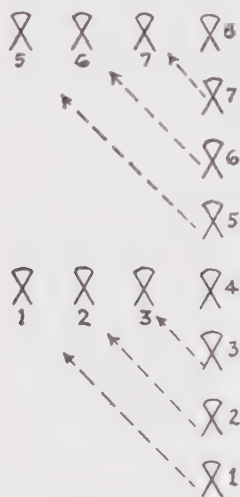


FIGURE 49

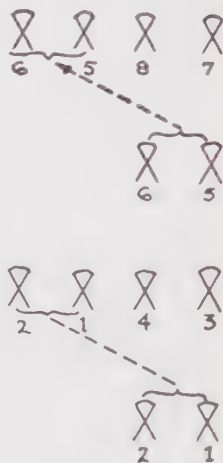


FIGURE 50

Execution from a Column of Twos. On the signal for execution the pair leading each set of four takes one more step and marks time; the pair bringing up the rear of each set of four execute a "Left Oblique" movement, thus coming abreast of the pair in the lead. When the four men come abreast they all march forward. This movement should be completed in four counts, stepping forward on the fifth. (Fig. 50.)

Execution from a Column of Eights. On the command, "March," the four members on the left of each set of eight march straight to the front; the four members on the right of each set of eight half-step and march left oblique until they arrive directly behind the four who marched forward. When they have reached the proper position all march forward with a full step. This movement should be completed in six counts; the entire group is thus marching forward on the seventh count. (Fig. 51.)

74. "Right by Fours—March."

This movement is counter-like to "Left by Fours—March."

75. "Left by Eights—March."

This maneuver may be carried out from a halting position, marking time, or marching forward, and while the class is in a column of ones, column of twos, or column of fours formation. When marking time or marching forward, the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

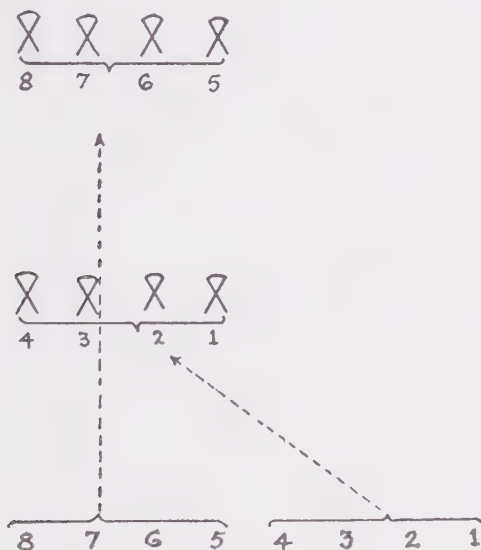


FIGURE 51

Execution from a Column of Ones. On the signal, "March," the member leading each set of eight takes one more step and marks time; the other seven men march by the left oblique. As the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh members come abreast of the first member, they face forward and mark time. As the eighth member comes abreast of the line all march forward. This maneuver should be completed in eight counts, all stepping forward on the ninth. (Fig. 52.)

Execution from a Column of Twos. On the executory command the leading set of two in each set of eight takes one more step and marks time; each of the other three sets of two marches left oblique. As the second and third pairs arrive abreast of the first pair they face forward and mark time. As the four pair

arrive in line all march forward. This movement should be executed in eight counts, stepping forward on the ninth. (Fig. 53.)

Execution from a Column of Fours. On the command for

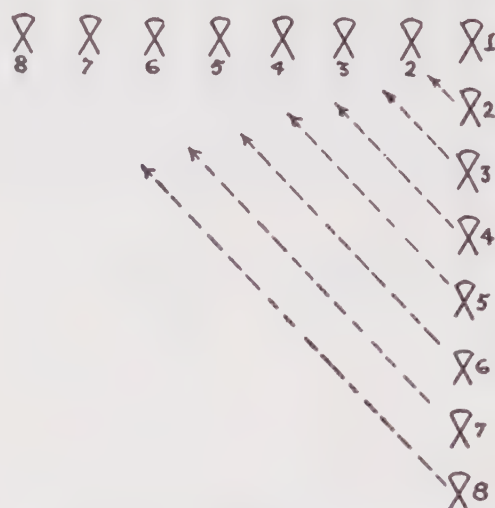


FIGURE 52

execution the leading set of four in each group of eight takes one more step and marks time; the rearmost set of four in each group of eight marches left oblique until reaching the alignment of the

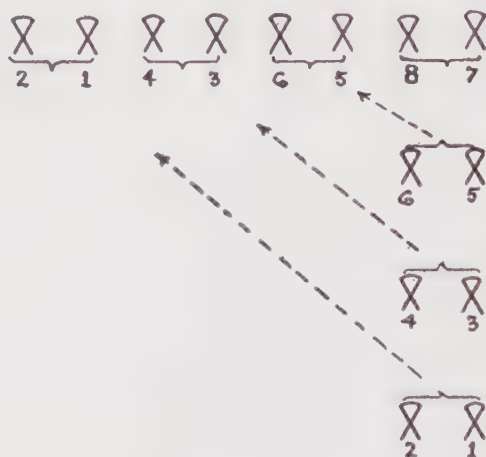


FIGURE 53

first four, where they face to the front. When the eight men are in line, all march forward. This movement should be completed in six counts, all stepping forward on the seventh. (Fig. 54.)

76. "Right by Eights—March."

This movement is the reverse of "Left by Eights—March."

77. "Left by Ones—March."

This movement may be carried out from a halting position, marking time, or marching forward, and while the class is in a column of twos, column of fours, or column of eights formation. When marking time or marching forward, the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution from a Column of Twos. On the signal, "March," the member on the left of each set of two marches to the front;

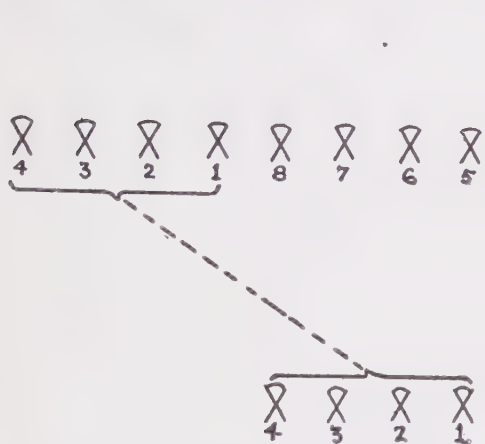


FIGURE 54

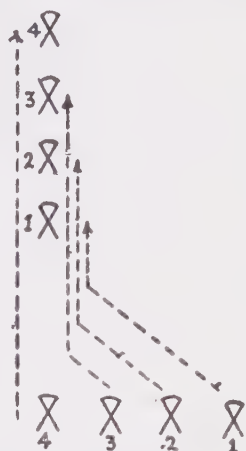


FIGURE 55

the member on the right, half-stepping, marches left oblique until directly behind the man who marched forward. Arriving here, he faces to the front and marches forward with a full step. The movement should be completed in two counts; the individual who obliques into line thus steps forward on the third count.

Execution from a Column of Fours. On the executory command the member on the left of each squad of four marches forward; the balance of the squad, half-stepping, march left oblique. As each reaches a position directly behind the man who marched forward, he faces the front and marches forward with a full step. This maneuver takes six counts to finish; the last man should step forward on the seventh count. (Fig. 55.)

Execution from a Column of Eights. On the signal, "March," the member on the left of each group of eight marches forward; the balance of the group, half-stepping, march by the left oblique.

As each man arrives in place behind the leading man, he faces to the front and marches forward with a full step. It takes twelve counts to complete this movement, the last man to arrive in position steps off on the thirteenth count. (Fig. 56.)

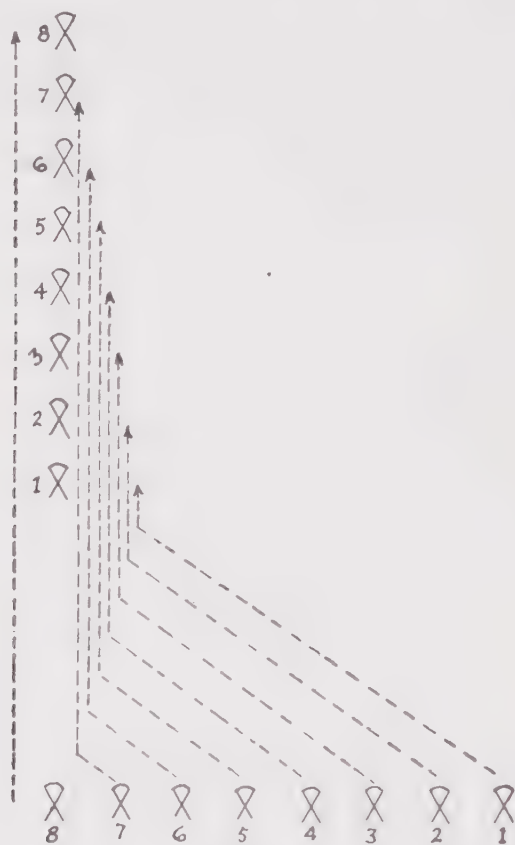


FIGURE 56

78. "Right by Ones—March."

This movement is counter-like to "Left by Ones—March."

CHAPTER V

FANCY MARCHING

Fancy marching includes those activities which are more or less complicated and are used primarily for exhibition and display. The number of maneuvers possible in fancy marching is almost without limit. To give an extensive review of the field is beyond the purpose of this book; only a few of the simpler movements will be outlined. The instructor desiring more complicated movements may make them up to suit his own wishes.

79. "Columns of Ones, Left and Right—March."

This movement may be executed from a column of ones, column of twos, column of fours, or column of eights. The command may

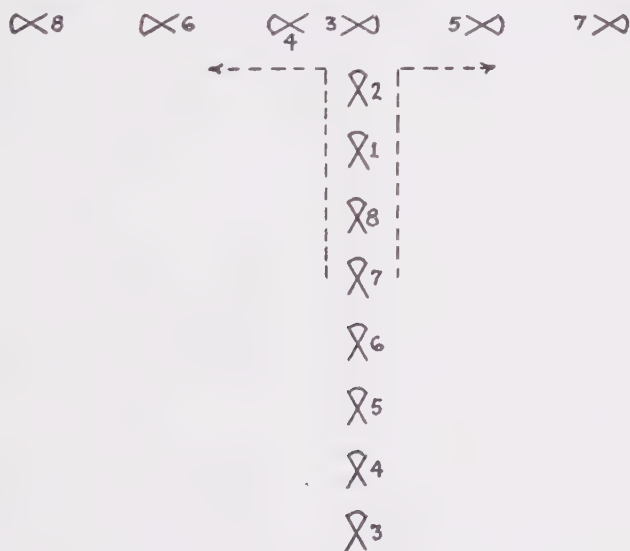


FIGURE 57

be given while the class is standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. The movement is usually executed when the class is marching down the center of the floor, the command for execution being given as the leading unit approaches the end. When marking time or marching the command for execution may

MARCHING TACTICS

be given as either foot strikes the floor. Before executing the command the class is in a single column; after completing the command the class is in two columns of ones marching at left and right angles to the original direction. (Fig. 57.)

Execution from a Column of Ones. On the signal for execution the first man in the column turns and marches at an angle of 90 degrees to the left of his original direction; the second man marches forward to the point where the first man turned and turns and marches at an angle of 90 degrees to the right of his original direction. Each of these men executes essentially a flank movement. The balance of the column move forward and as each individual arrives at the point where the first man changed di-

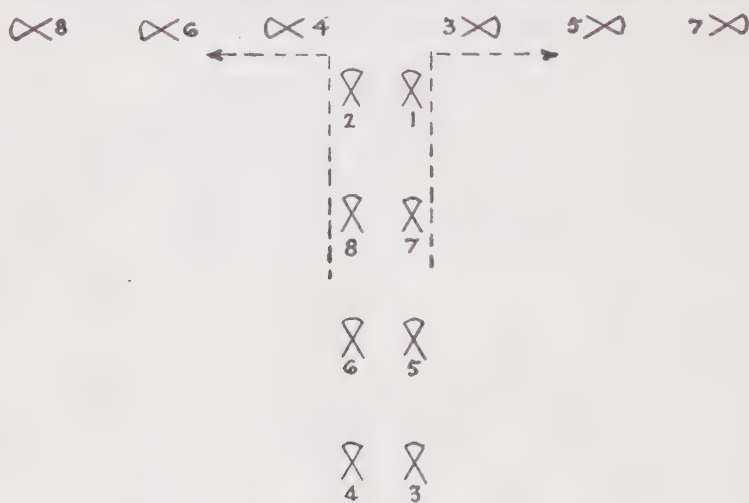


FIGURE 58

rection each turns alternately left and right and marches forward. (Fig. 58.)

Execution from a Column of Twos. On the command, "March," the man on the left of the first set of two turns and marches at a left angle from his original direction; the man on right turns and marches at a right angle from his original direction. Each of these men executes what is essentially a flank movement. The balance of the column march forward to the point where the first pair changed direction and as each set of two arrives at this point they repeat this maneuver and march forward. (Fig. 59.)

Execution from a Column of Fours. On the signal for execution the two men on the left of the leading set of four simultaneously turn to the left and march in file at an angle of 90 degrees

to the left of their original direction; the two men on the right turn to the right and march forward in the same manner. Each of these men executes essentially a flank movement. Each succeeding set of four marches forward to the point where the first pair

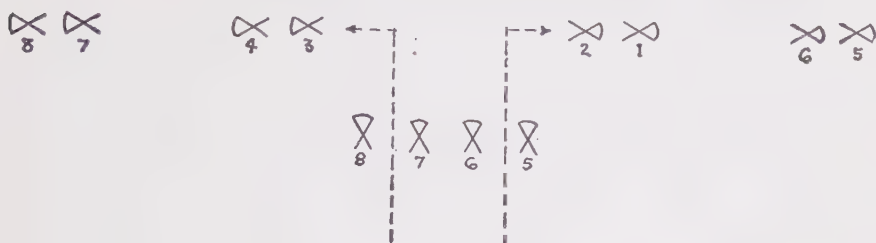


FIGURE 59

turned and, turning on the same ground, repeat this performance.

Execution from a Column of Eights. On the command, "March," the four men on the left of the leading set of eight

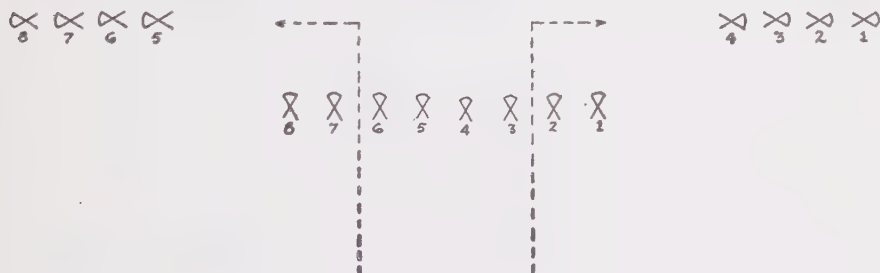


FIGURE 60

simultaneously turn and march in a column of ones at an angle of 90 degrees to the left of their original direction; the four men on the right do counter-like. Each of these men executes a flank movement or a pivot to an angle of 90 degrees. Each succeeding

group of eight marches forward to the point where the first group turned and, turning on the same ground, repeat the same maneuver. (Fig. 60.)

80. "Columns of Twos, Left and Right—March."

This maneuver may be carried out from a column of ones, a column of twos, a column of fours, or a column of eights: the group may be standing still, marking time, or marching forward. The movement is usually executed while the class is marching down the center of the floor, the command for execution being given as the leading unit approaches the end. When marking time or marching forward the command of execution may be given as either

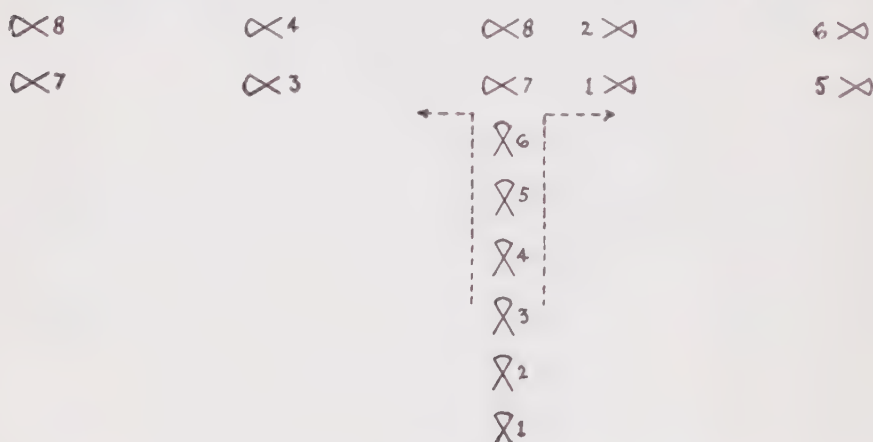


FIGURE 61

foot strikes the floor. Before executing the command the class is in a single column; after executing the command the class is in two columns of twos marching at left and right angles to the original direction.

Execution from a Column of Ones. On the signal, "March," the leading pair simultaneously turn to the left, and walking abreast, march forward 90 degrees to the left of their original direction. Each of these men executes essentially a flank movement. The next set of two marches forward to the same point, turns to the right in the same manner, and, walking abreast, marches forward at an angle of 90 degrees to the right of their original direction. The balance of the class move forward to the same point and as each pair arrives they turn alternately to the left and right in the same manner and march forward. (Fig. 61.)

Execution from a Column of Twos. On the signal, "March," the leading set of two executes a "Twos Left" movement and march

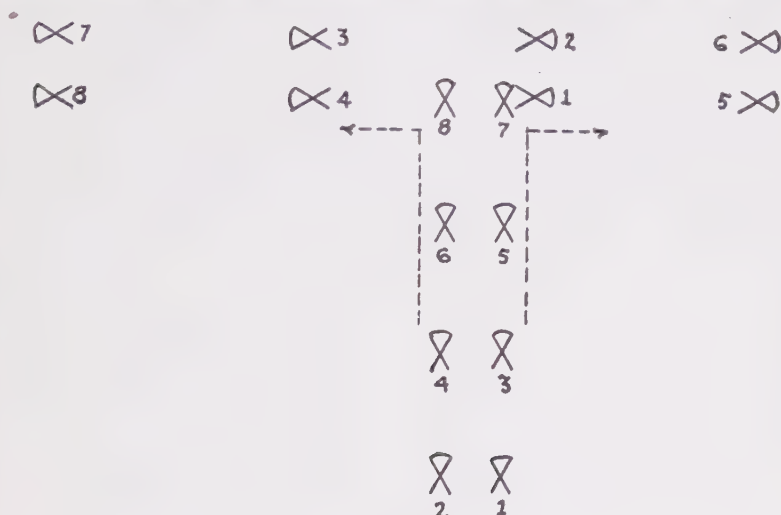


FIGURE 62

forward 90 degrees to the left of their original direction. The second pair move forward to the point where the first pair turned,

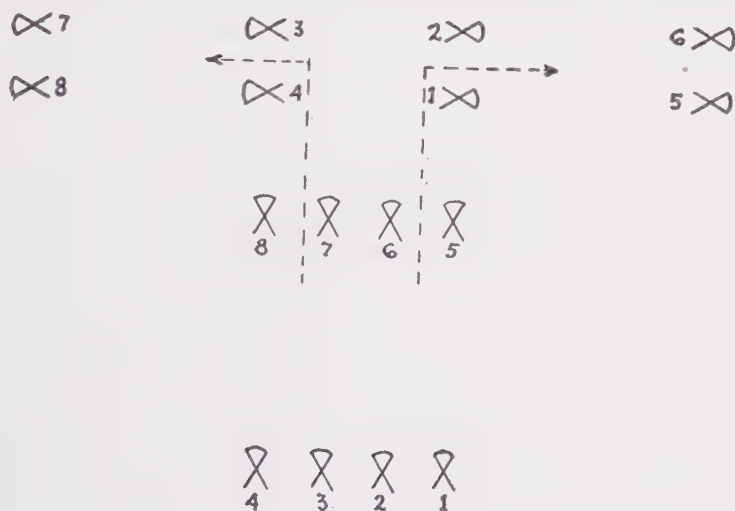


FIGURE 63

execute a "Twos Right" movement and march forward 90 degrees to the right of their original direction. The balance of the class

march forward and, as each set of two arrives at the point of turning, alternately execute a "Twos Left" and a "Twos Right" movement and march forward in the new direction. (Fig. 62.)

Execution from a Column of Fours. On the signal for execution the two men on the left of the leading set of four execute a "Twos Left" movement and march off at an angle of 90 degrees to the left of their original direction; the two men on the right of the same squad do counterlike. The balance of the class march forward and as each squad of four arrives at the turning point

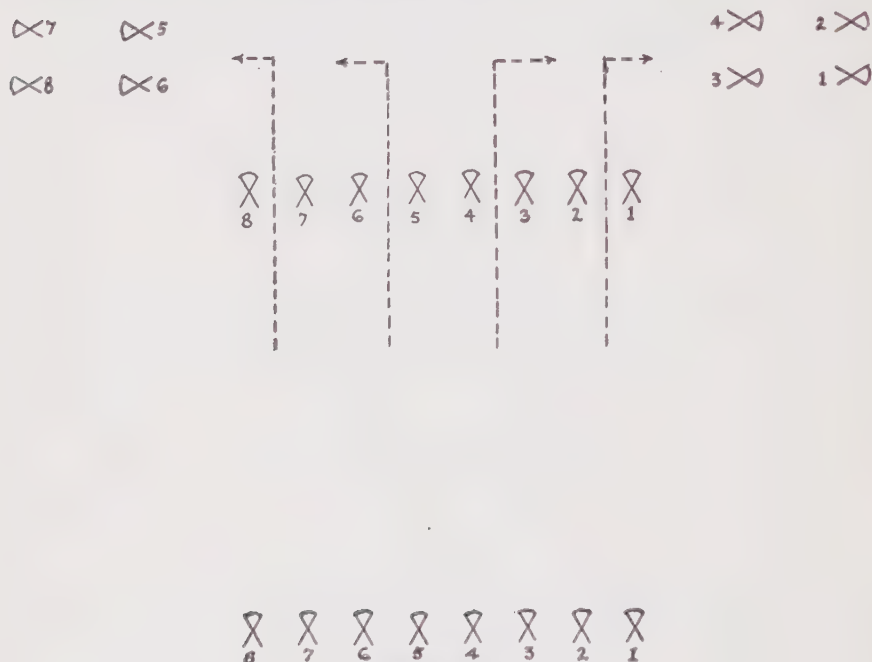


FIGURE 64

each set of two carries out the same movement, turning left and right, respectively, and marching forward. (Fig. 63.)

Execution from a Column of Eights. On the command, "March," the two sets of twos on the left of the leading set of eight execute a "Twos Left" movement, simultaneously, and march off in a column of twos formation at an angle of 90 degrees to the left of their original direction; the two sets of twos on the right of the same group of eight execute a counter-like maneuver. The balance of the class move forward and each set of eight,

turning on the same spot as the leaders, repeats this performance. (Fig. 64.)

81. "Columns of Fours, Left and Right—March."

This maneuver is executed from a column of ones, column of twos, column of fours, or column of eights. The command may be given while the group is standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. The maneuver is best executed when the class is marching down the center of the floor, the command of

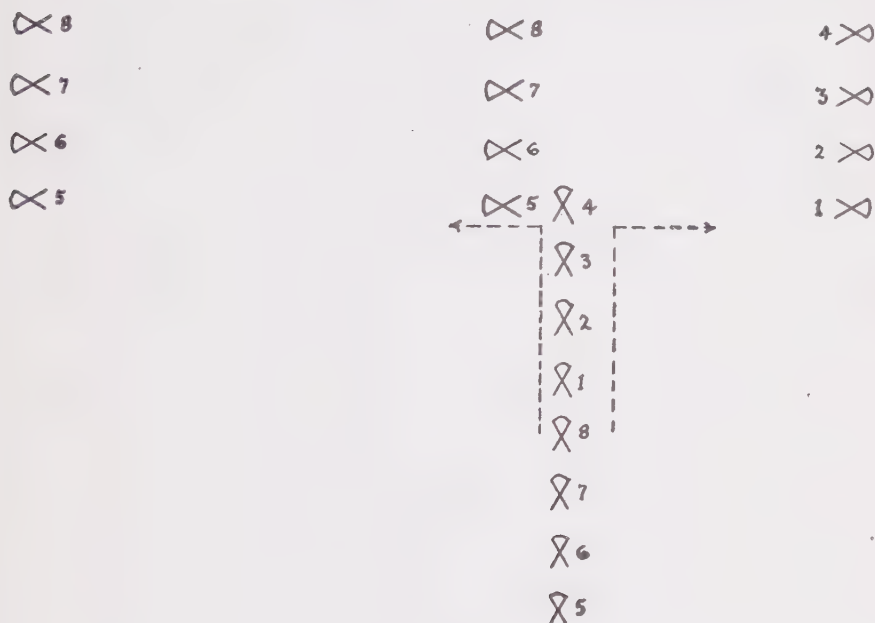


FIGURE 65

execution being given as the leading unit approaches the end. When marking time or marching forward the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor. Before executing the command the class is in a single column; after executing the command the class is in two columns of fours marching at left and right angles to the original direction.

Execution from a Column of Ones. On the signal for execution the leading four men simultaneously execute a "Left Flank" movement or pivot to the left, as the case may be, and march forward, four abreast, in the new direction. The next four men march forward to the same point, turn simultaneously to the right and,

walking four abreast, march forward in the new direction. The balance of the class move forward to the same point and, as each set of four arrives, they turn alternately to the left and right in same manner and march forward. (Fig. 65.)

Execution from a Column of Twos. On the signal for execution the two sets of twos in the lead simultaneously execute a "Twos Left" movement and march off, four abreast, in the new direction. The next two sets of two march forward to the same point, simul-

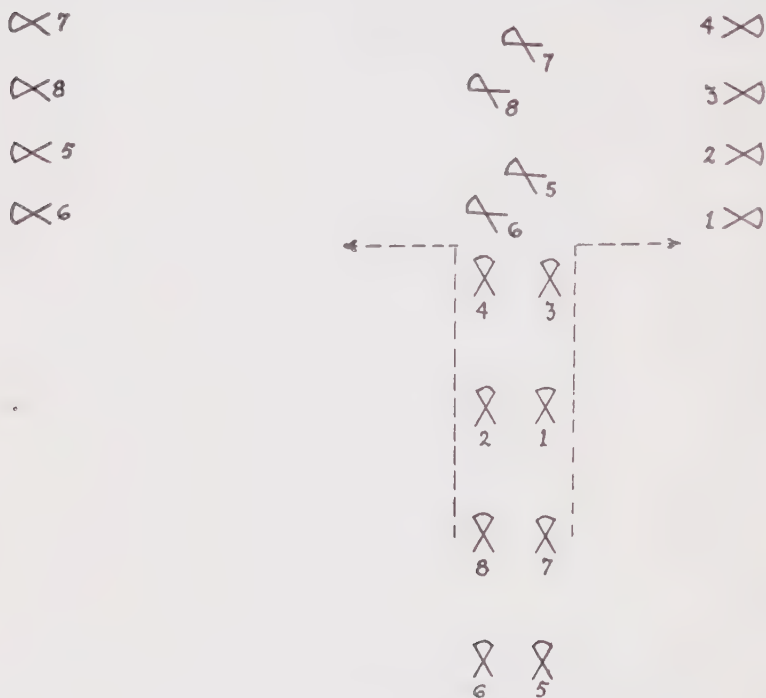


FIGURE 66

taneously execute a "Twos Right" movement and march four abreast in the new direction. The balance of the class march forward to the same point and, as each two sets of two arrive at the same point, they turn alternately to the left and right in the same manner and march forward. (Fig. 66.)

Execution from a Column of Fours. On the command, "March," the leading set of four executes a "Fours Left" movement and marches forward in the new direction, 90 degrees to the left of the original direction. The second set of four marches

forward to the same point, executes a "Fours Right" movement, and marches off in the new direction. The balance of the class march forward and, as each set arrives on the ground where the first group changed direction, they turn alternately left and right and march forward in the new direction. (Fig. 67.)

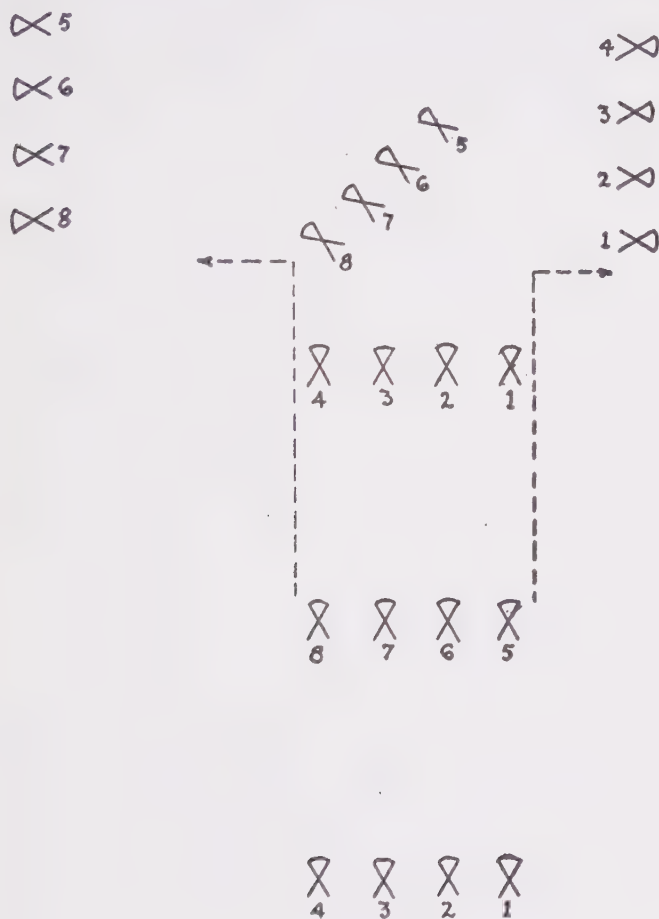


FIGURE 67

Execution from a Column of Eights. On the executory signal the four members on the left of the leading set of eight carry out a "Fours Left" movement and march forward in the new direction. At the same time the four men on the right execute a "Fours Right" movement and march forward in the new direction. The balance of the class march forward and as each set of eight reaches

the same spot they repeat this same movement, each succeeding set of four marching to the left and right respectively. (Fig. 68.)

82. "Columns of Eights, Left and Right—March."

This maneuver is executed from a column of ones, column of twos, column of fours, or column of eights. It may be carried out while standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. The movement is usually executed while the class is marching down the center of the floor, the executory signal being given as the leading

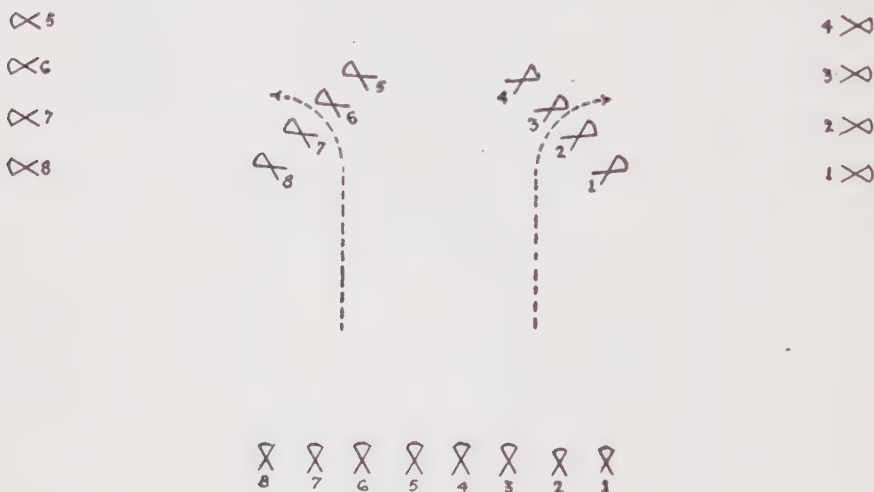


FIGURE 68

unit approaches the end. When marking time or marching forward the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor. Before executing the command the class is in a single column; after executing the command the class is in two columns of eights, marching at left and right angles to the original direction.

Execution from a Column of Ones. On the signal for execution the eight men in the lead turn simultaneously to the left and, walking eight abreast, march forward in the new direction. In making this turn each individual executes either a flank movement or a pivot depending on which foot is forward. The second group of eight moves forward to the same point, turns simultaneously to the right and, walking eight abreast, marches forward in the new direction. The balance of the class march forward; as each set of

eight arrives at the turning point they alternately turn left and right and march off in the new direction.

Execution from a Column of Twos. On the executory signal the four leading sets of two simultaneously execute a "Twos Left" movement and, walking eight abreast, march forward, traveling at an angle of 90 degrees to the left of the original direction. The following four sets of two march forward to the same point,

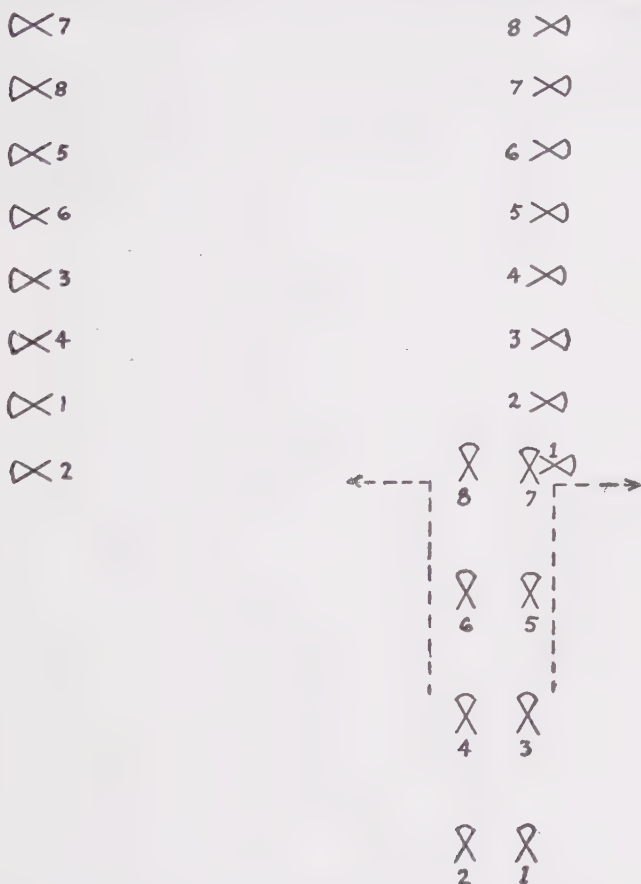


FIGURE 69

simultaneously execute a "Twos Right" movement and, walking eight abreast, march forward, traveling at an angle of 90 degrees to the right of the original direction. The balance of the class march forward; as each succeeding group of eight reaches the turning point they turn left and right alternately and march off in the new direction. (Fig. 69.)

Execution from a Column of Fours. On the executory signal the two leading sets of four simultaneously execute a "Fours Left" movement and, walking eight abreast, march off in the new direction, which is 90 degrees to the left of the original direction. The following two sets of four march forward to the same point, simultaneously execute a "Fours Right" movement and, walking eight abreast, march off in a direction opposite to that taken by the

✕ 5

✕ 6

✕ 7

✕ 8

✕ 1

✕ 2

✕ 3

✕ 4

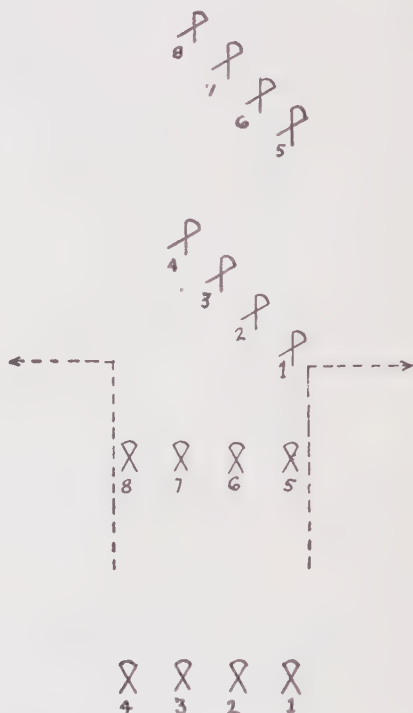


FIGURE 70

first group. The balance of the class march forward; as each succeeding group of eight reaches the turning point they execute the same movement on the same ground, turning left and right alternately, according to the order in which they arrive. (Fig. 70.)

Execution from a Column of Eights. On the executory signal the leading set of eight executes an "Eights Left" movement and marches forward in the new direction, 90 degrees to the left of the original direction. The second set of eight marches forward to the point where the first set turned, executes an "Eights Right" move-

ment and march off in the new direction, 90 degrees to the right of the original direction. The balance of the class march forward; as each set of eight reaches the turning point they turn left and right alternately and march forward in the new direction.

83. "Columns Left and Right Form Ones—March."

The maneuver is executed from the formation of two columns facing each other. The class may be in columns of ones, columns of twos, columns of fours, or columns of eights. They may be marking time, halting, or marching forward. The signal for execution should be given at the point where the immediate execution of the command would throw the two columns into the desired formation. The movement is usually executed when the two

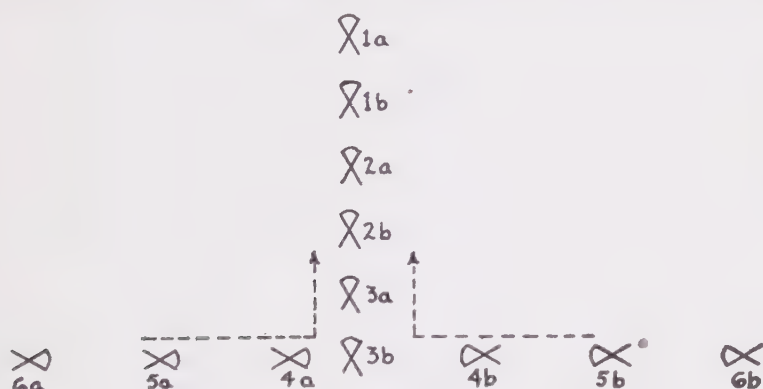


FIGURE 71

columns are marching toward each other at one end of the floor following the execution of the command, "Columns of Ones, Left and Right." Before executing the command the class is in two columns; after executing the command it is in a single column of ones marching down the center of the floor.

Execution from Columns of Ones. On the signal for execution the individual at the head of the column on the right turns at an angle of 90 degrees to the left and marches forward; the member at the head of the column on the left marches forward to the point where the first man changed direction, and on the same ground, turns to the right at an angle of 90 degrees and marches forward. The second man is thus directly behind the first. In turning, these men execute either a flank movement or a pivot on one foot depending on which foot happens to be forward

at the moment for turning. The balance of the two columns march forward and, as the members arrive at the turning point, they alternately turn left and right and form a column of ones behind the leader. (Fig. 71.)

Execution from Columns of Twos. On the executory signal the two individuals constituting the set of two leading the column on the right simultaneously turn to the left and march forward in the new direction. The two individuals leading the column on the left march forward to the point where the first pair turned and, on the same ground, simultaneously turn to the right and march forward in the new direction. The second pair are thus in a column of ones behind the first pair. The balance of the two

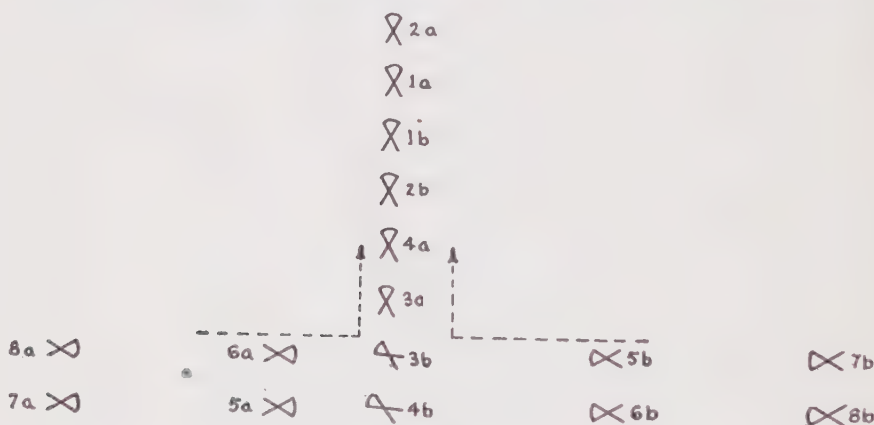


FIGURE 72

columns march forward and, as each pair arrives at the turning point, they alternately turn left and right and form a column of ones behind the leader. (Fig. 72.)

Execution from Columns of Fours. On the executory signal the four individuals constituting the set of four leading the column on the right simultaneously turn by the "Left Flank" and march forward in a column of ones. The set of four leading the column on the left marches forward to the point where the first set turned and, on the same ground, simultaneously turn by the "Right Flank" and march forward in a column of ones. The second set is thus directly behind the first set. The balance of the two columns march forward and as each set of four arrives at the turning point they turn left and right alternately and form a column of ones behind the leaders. (Fig. 73.)

Execution from Columns of Eights. On the signal, "March," the eight individuals constituting the set of eight leading the column on the right simultaneously turn by the "Left Flank" and march forward in a column of ones. The set of eight leading the column on the left march forward to the point where the first set turned and simultaneously turn by the "Right Flank" and march forward in a column of ones. The second set is thus in a column of ones directly behind the first set. The balance of the two columns march forward and as each set of eight arrives at the turning

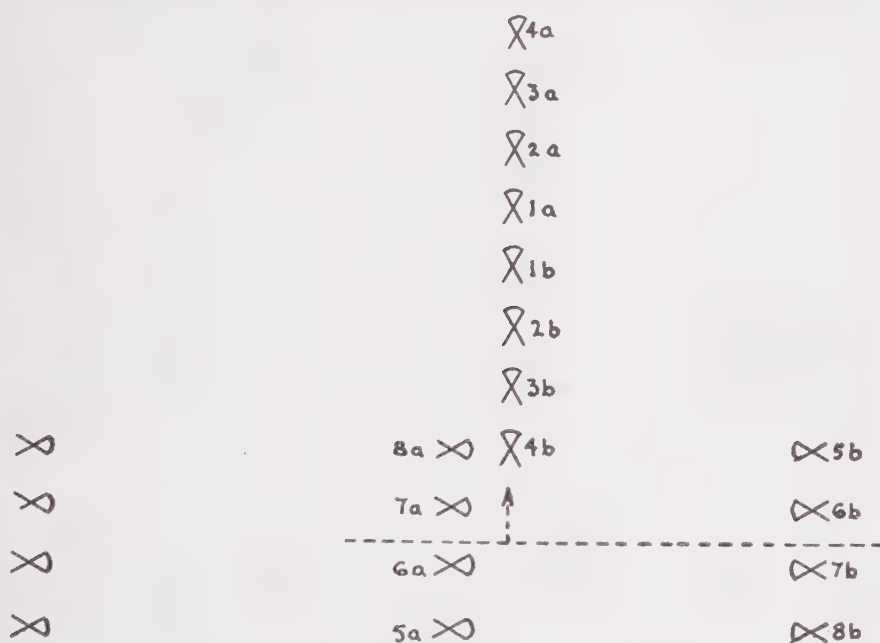


FIGURE 73

point they repeat this performance, turning left and right alternately, thus forming a column of ones.

84. "Columns Left and Right Form Twos—March."

This maneuver is executed from a formation in which two columns are facing each other. The class may be in columns of ones, columns of twos, columns of fours, or columns of eights. They may be marching forward, marking time, or halting. The movement is usually executed when the class is in two columns marching toward each other at one end of the floor, the executory signal being given so the two units can properly amalgamate.

This maneuver ordinarily follows the execution of the command, "Columns of Twos Left and Right." After executing the command the class is in a single column of twos marching down the center of the floor.

Execution from Columns of Ones. On the executory signal the individual leading the column on the right and the individual leading the column on the left turn by the "Left Flank" and "Right Flank," respectively, and, walking abreast, they march forward in the new direction. The second man in each column marches forward to the turning point, executes the same movement, and

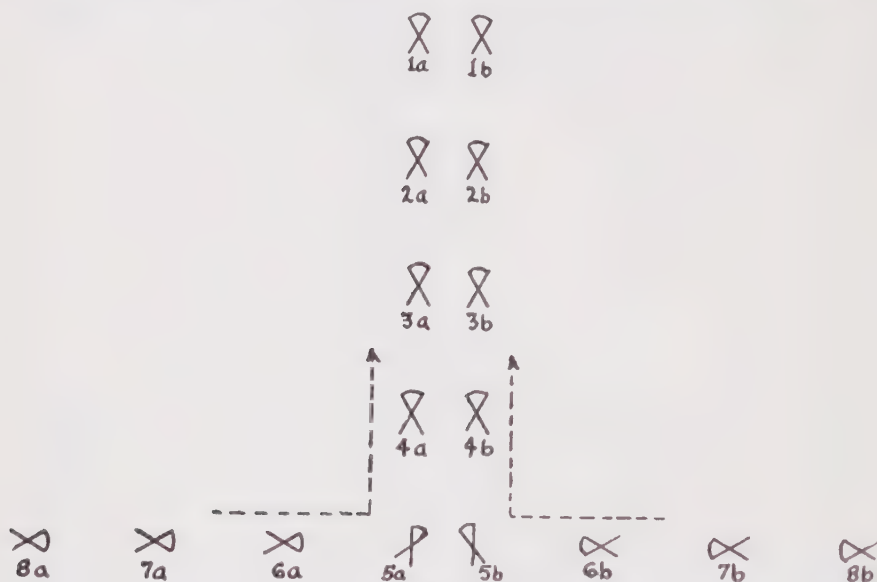


FIGURE 74

the two now marching abreast proceed behind the first pair. The balance of each column march forward to the point where the first pair turned, and as each pair (one from each column) arrives, they turn and march in the new direction. (Fig. 74.)

Execution from Columns of Twos. On the signal, "March," the pair leading the column on the right executes a "Twos Left" movement and marches forward at an angle of 90 degrees to the left of the original direction. The pair leading the column on the left marches forward to the turning point, executes a "Twos Right" movement and marches forward. The second pair is thus in column directly behind the first pair. The balance of the two columns

march forward and each pair in turn, turning alternately left and right, marches forward in the new direction. (Fig. 75.)

Execution from Columns of Fours. On the signal for execution each set of two in the leading set of four in the column on the

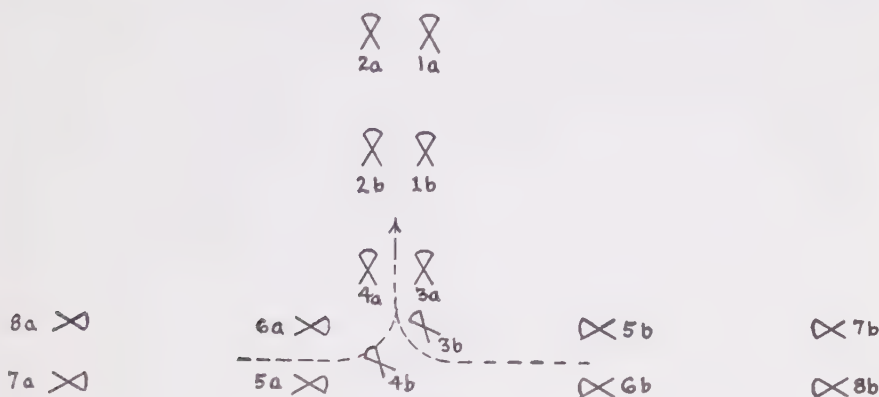


FIGURE 75

right executes a "Twos Left" movement and marches forward in the new direction which is 90 degrees to the left of the original direction. The first set of four in the column on the left marches forward to the point of turning where each set of two simultane-

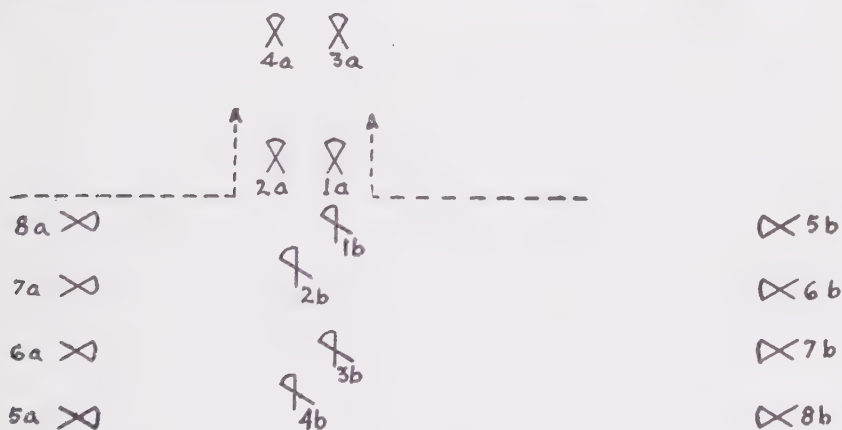


FIGURE 76

ously executes a "Twos Right" movement and marches forward in the new direction. This latter group is thus marching in a column of twos behind the first group. The balance of the two columns march forward and as each set of four arrives at the

turning point they alternately repeat the performance of the first two sets. (Fig. 76.)

Execution from Columns of Eights. On the executory signal each set of two in the leading set of eights in the column on the right simultaneously executes a "Twos Left" movement and marches forward in the new direction which is 90 degrees to the left of the original direction. The first set of eight in the column on the left marches forward to the point of turning, where each set of two simultaneously executes a "Twos Right" movement and marches forward in the new direction. This latter group is thus marching in a column of twos behind the first group. The balance of the two columns march forward and as each set of eight arrives

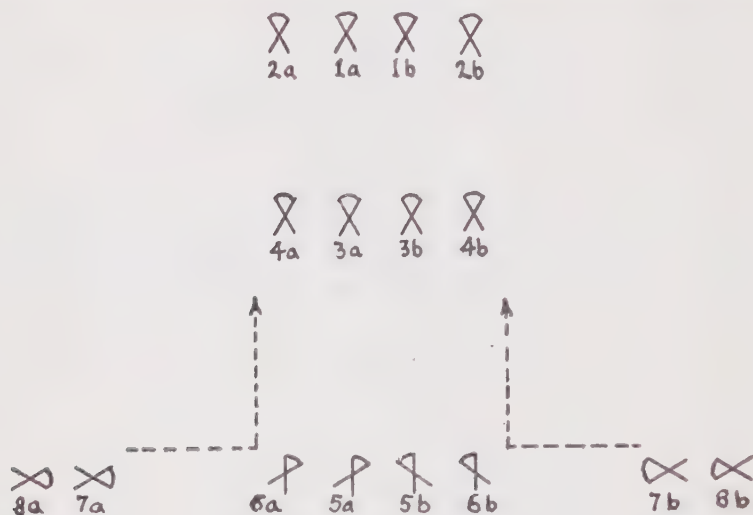


FIGURE 77

at the turning point they alternately repeat the performance of the first two sets.

85. "Columns Left and Right Form Fours—March."

This movement is executed from a formation in which two columns are facing each other. The class may be in columns of ones, columns of twos, columns of fours, or columns of eights. They may be marching forward, halting, or marking time. The movement is usually executed when the class is marching in two columns toward each other at one end of the floor, the executory signal being given so the two units can properly amalgamate. This

command is generally introduced following the execution of the command, "Columns of Fours, Left and Right." After executing the command the class is in a column of fours marching down the center of the floor.

Execution from Columns of Ones. On the executory signal the two individuals leading the column on the right and the two individuals leading the column on the left turn by the "Left Flank" and "Right Flank," respectively, and, walking four abreast, march forward in the new direction. The next two men in each column march forward to the turning point, execute the same movement and, walking abreast, march forward behind the first group. The balance of each column march forward to the point where the first group turned and as each set of four (two from each column) arrives they turn and march in the new direction. (Fig. 77.)

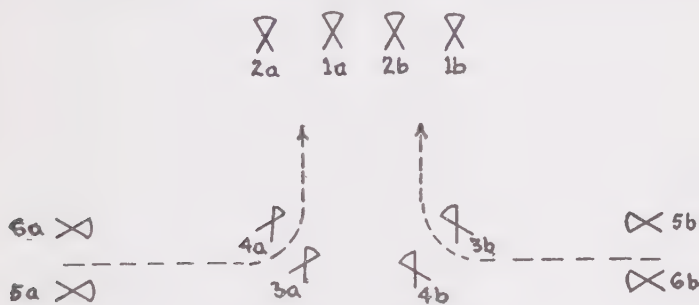


FIGURE 78

Execution from Columns of Twos. On the executory signal the first set of two in the column on the right and the first set of two in the column on the left simultaneously execute a "Twos Left" and "Twos Right" movement and, walking four abreast, march off in the new direction. The second set of two in each column march forward to the turning point, execute the same movement on the same ground and, walking four abreast, march forward behind the first group. The balance of each column march forward to the point of turning and as each set of four (one set of two from each column) arrives they turn and march after the leaders. (Fig. 78.)

Execution from Columns of Fours. On the signal for execution the leading set of four in the column on the right executes a "Fours Left" movement and marches forward in the new direction. The leading set of four in the column on the left marches forward to the same point, executes a "Fours Right" movement, and marches

forward. The second group is thus directly behind the first group. The balance of each column march forward to the point of turning and as each set of four arrives they turn left and right, respectively, and march in the new direction. (Fig. 79.)

Execution from Columns of Eights. On the signal for execution each set of four in the leading set of eight in the column on the right simultaneously executes a "Fours Left" movement and marches forward in the new direction. The leading set of eight in the column on the left marches forward to the same point, where each set of four simultaneously executes a "Fours Right" move-

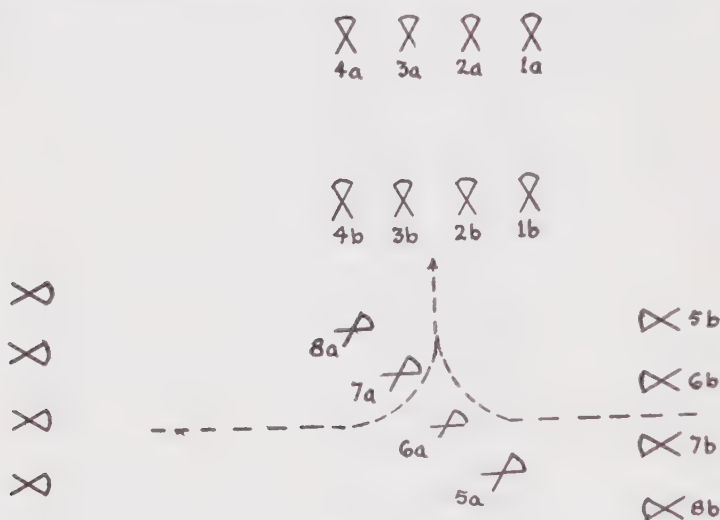


FIGURE 79

ment and marches forward. The second group is thus in column directly behind the first group. The balance of each column march forward and as each set of eight arrives at the turning point they alternately repeat the performance of the first two sets.

86. "Columns Left and Right Form Eights—March."

This movement is executed from a formation in which two columns are facing each other. The class may be in columns of ones, columns of twos, columns of fours, or columns of eights. They may be marching forward, marking time, or halting. This movement is usually executed when the class is marching in two columns toward each other at one end of the floor, the executory signal being given so the two units can properly amalgamate.

This command is generally introduced following the command, "Columns of Eights, Left and Right." After executing the command the class is in a single column of eights marching down the center of the floor.

Execution from Columns of Ones. On the executory signal the four individuals leading the column on the right and the four individuals leading the column on the left simultaneously turn by the "Left Flank" and "Right Flank," respectively, and, walking eight abreast, march forward in the new direction. The next four men in each column march forward to the same point, execute the same movement and march eight abreast behind the first group. The balance of each column march forward to the point where

4a 3a 2a 1a 1b 2b 3b 4b



FIGURE 80

the first group turned and as each set of eight (four from each column) arrives they turn and march forward in the new direction. (Fig. 80.)

Execution from Columns of Twos. On the executory signal the leading two sets of twos in the column on the right and the leading two sets of twos in the column on the left simultaneously execute "Twos Left" and "Twos Right," respectively, and, walking eight abreast, march forward in the new direction. The next two sets of two in each column march forward to this point and execute the same movement on the same ground. The second group thus marches eight abreast behind the first group. The balance of each column march forward to the turning point and as each group of eight (four from each column) arrives they repeat this performance and march after the leaders. (Fig. 81.)

MARCHING TACTICS

Execution from Columns of Fours. On the command for execution the leading set of four in the column on the right and the leading set of four in the column on the left simultaneously










 4a 3a 2a 1a 2b 1b 4b 3b

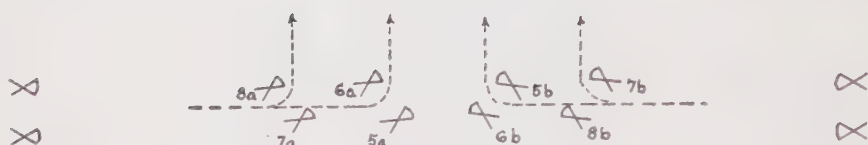


FIGURE 81

execute a "Fours Left" and a "Fours Right" movement, respectively, and, walking eight abreast, march forward in the new direction. The next two sets of four, one set from each column, march










 4a 3a 2a 1a 4b 3b 2b 1b

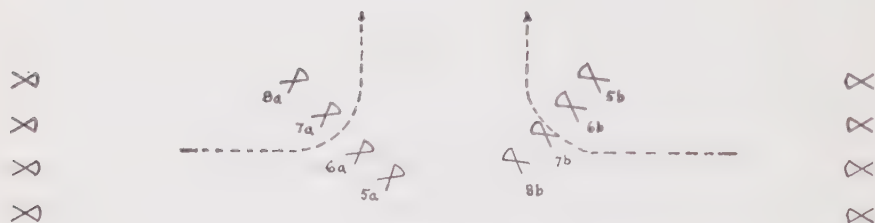


FIGURE 82

forward to this same point and execute the same movement on the same ground. The second group is thus in column directly behind the first group. The balance of each column march forward to the turning point and as each group of eight (four from each

column) arrives they repeat this performance and march after the leaders. (Fig. 82.)

Execution from Columns of Eights. On the command for execution the leading set of eight in the column on the right executes an "Eights Left" movement and marches forward in the new direction. The leading group of eight in the column on the left marches to this same point, executes an "Eights Right" movement and marches forward. The second group is thus in column directly behind the first group. The balance of the two columns march forward and as each set of eight arrives at the turning point they alternately repeat the performance of the first two groups.

87. "Columns of Ones Left and Right About—March."

This maneuver is executed from a column of twos, with the class standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. The command is usually given when the class is marching down the center of the gymnasium. When marking time or marching forward the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution of the Movement. On the signal, "March," the members of the left half of the column execute a "Column Left About" movement and the members of the right half of the column execute a "Column Right About" movement. Before starting the movement the class is in a single column of two; after executing the movement the class is in two parallel columns of ones about 7 feet apart, marching opposite to the original direction. (Fig. 83.)

88. "Columns of Twos Left and Right About—March."

This maneuver is executed from a column of fours, with the class standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. The command is usually given when the class is marching down the center of the gymnasium. When marking time or marching forward the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution of the Movement. On the signal, "March," the

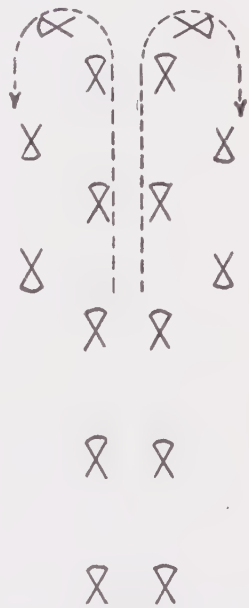


FIGURE 83

members of the left half of the column execute a "Column Left About" movement and the members of the right half of the column execute a "Column Right About" movement. Before starting the movement the class is in a single column of fours; after completing the movement the class is in two parallel columns of twos about

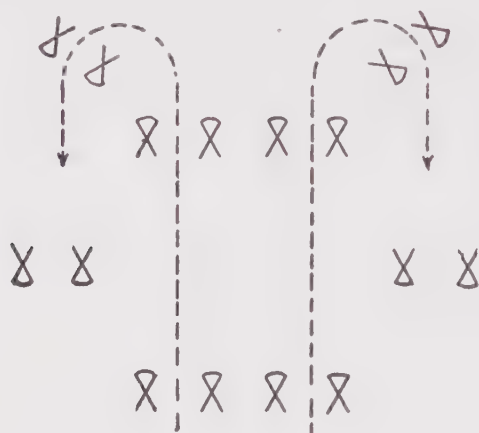


FIGURE 84

11 feet apart, marching opposite to the original direction. (Fig. 84.)

89. "Columns of Fours Left and Right About—March."

This maneuver is executed from a column of eights with the class standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. The maneuver is usually introduced when the class is marching down the center of the gymnasium. When the class is marking time or marching forward the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution of the Movement. On the signal for execution the members comprising the left half of the column execute a "Column Left About" movement and the members comprising the right

half of the column execute a "Column Right About" movement. Before starting the movement the class is in a single column of eights; after completing the movement the class is in two parallel columns of fours about 16 feet apart, marching opposite to the original direction. (Fig. 85.)

90. "Columns Left and Right About, Form Twos—March."

This command is given following the execution of the maneuver, "Columns of Ones Left and Right About," when the class is

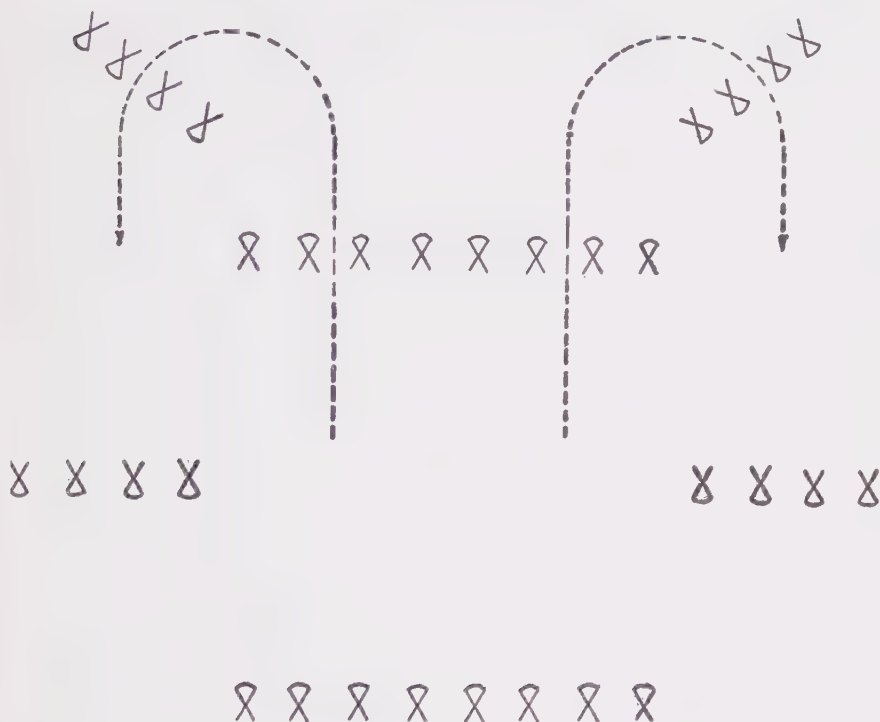


FIGURE 85

in two parallel columns of ones about 7 feet apart. The class may be standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. When marking time or marching forward the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution of the Movement. On the signal, "March," the members comprising the column on the left execute a "Column Right About" movement and the members comprising the column on the right execute a "Column Left About" movement. As each

individual swings about he unites with his former partner forming twos. On concluding the maneuver the class is in a single column of twos marching opposite to the original direction. (Fig. 86.)

91. "Columns Left and Right About, Form Fours—March."

This command is given following the execution of the maneuver, "Columns of Twos Left and Right About," when the class is in two parallel columns of twos about 11 feet apart. The class may be standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. When

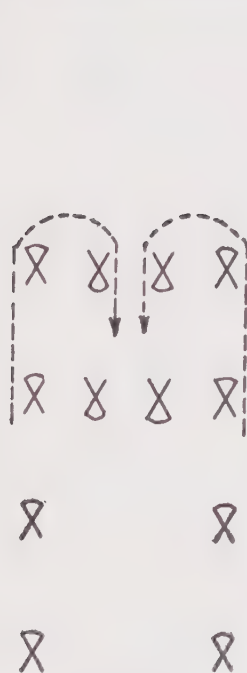


FIGURE 86



FIGURE 87

the class is marking time or marching forward the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution of the Movement. On the signal, "March," the members comprising the column on the left execute a "Column Right About" movement and the members comprising the column on the right execute a "Column Left About" movement. As each set of two swings about they unite with their former partners, thereby forming a set of four. On concluding the movement the class is in a single column of fours marching opposite to the original direction. (Fig. 87.)

92. "Column Left and Right About, Form Eights—March."

This command is given following the execution of the maneuver, "Columns of Fours Left and Right About," when the class is in two parallel columns of fours about 16 feet apart. The class may be standing at a halt, marking time or marching forward. When the class is marking time or marching forward the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

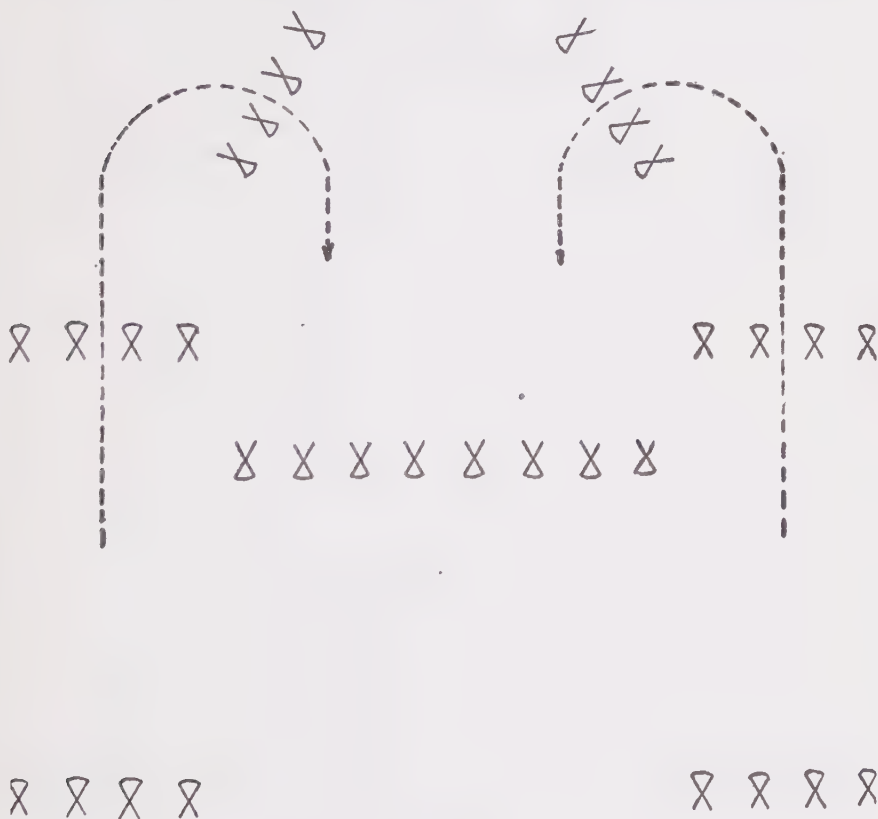


FIGURE 88

Execution of the Movement. On the signal, "March," the members comprising the column on the left execute a "Column Right About" movement and the members comprising the column on the right execute a "Column Left About" movement. As each set of four swings about they unite with their former partners, thereby forming a set of eight. On concluding the movement the

class is in a single column of eights marching opposite the original direction. (Fig. 88.)

93. "Twos Left and Right About—March."

This maneuver may be executed while the class is in a column of twos, column of fours, or column of eights. The class may be standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. When

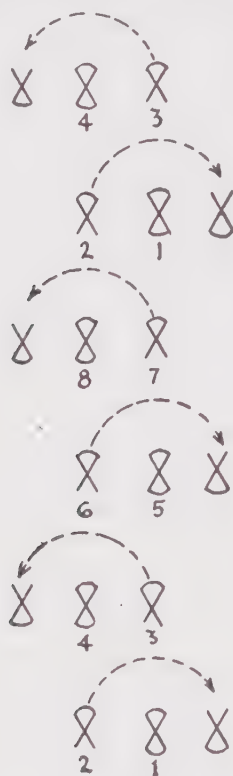


FIGURE 89

marking time or marching forward the command, "March," may be given as either foot strikes the floor. At the finish of the movement the class should always resume what it was doing prior to its performance, namely, standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward.

Execution from a Column of Twos. On the command, "March," the first set of two in each group of four executes a "Left About" movement, and the second set of two in each set of four executes a "Right About" movement. At the finish of the

movement we have two parallel columns of twos about 2 feet apart facing opposite the original direction. (Fig. 89.)

Execution from a Column of Fours. On the command, "March," the set of two on the left of each set of four executes a "Left About" movement and the set of two on the right of each set of four executes a "Right About" movement. At the finish of the movement we have two parallel columns of twos about 7 feet apart facing opposite the original direction. (Fig. 90.)

Execution from a Column of Eights. On the command,

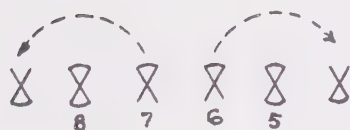


FIGURE 90

"March," the two sets of twos on the left of each group of eight execute a "Left About" movement and the two sets of twos on the right of each group of eight execute a "Right About" movement. At the completion of the movement the class is in two parallel columns of fours, about 7 feet apart, facing the opposite direction. (Fig. 91.)

94. "Fours Left and Right About—March."

This maneuver may be executed while the class is in a column of fours or a column of eights. The class may be standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. When marking time

MARCHING TACTICS



Formation at Finish.



Formation at Start.

FIGURE 91



FIGURE 92

or marching forward the command, "March," may be given as either foot strikes the floor. At the finish of the movement the class should resume the activity it was engaged in prior to its performance of the maneuver, namely, standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward.

Execution from a Column of Fours. On the signal for execution the first set of four in each group of eight executes a "Left



FIGURE 93

About" movement and the second set of four in each group of eight executes a "Right About" movement. At the finish of the movement we have two parallel columns of fours about 7 feet apart facing opposite the original direction. (Fig. 92.)

Execution from a Column of Eights. On the command, "March," the set of four on the left of each set of eight executes a "Left About" movement and the set of four on the right of each set of eight executes a "Right About" movement. At the

finish of the movement we have two parallel columns of fours about 14 feet apart facing opposite the original direction. (Fig. 93.)

95. "Eights Left and Right About—March."

This command is executed while the class is in a column of eights. The class may be standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. When marking time or marching forward the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor. At the finish of the movement the class should resume the activity it was engaging in prior to the performance of the maneuver, namely, standing at a halt, marking time or marching forward.

Execution of the Movement. On the executory command the leading set of eight in each group of sixteen executes a "Left About" movement and the second set of eight in each group of sixteen executes a "Right About" movement. At the finish of the movement we have two parallel columns of eight about 14 feet apart.

96. "Twos Left and Right About Form a Column of Twos—March."

This command should be used following the execution of the command, "Twos Left and Right About," from a column of twos. It is given for the purpose of placing the class back in the original formation of a column of twos. Prior to the execution of the command the class is in two columns of twos; they may be standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. When marking time or marching forward the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor. At the finish of the movement the class should always resume the activity engaged in just prior to its performance, namely, standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward.

Execution of the Movement. On the signal for execution each set of two in the column on the left executes a "Right About" movement and each set of two in the column on the right executes a "Left About" movement. At the finish of the movement the class is in a single column of twos facing opposite the original direction.

97. "Twos Left and Right About Form a Column of Fours—March."

This command should be used following the execution of the maneuver, "Twos Left and Right About," from a column of fours. It is given for the purpose of placing the class back in its original

formation of a column of fours. Prior to the execution of the command the class is in two columns of twos; they may be standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. When marking time or marching forward the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor. At the finish of the movement the class should resume the activity it was engaging in just prior to its performance, namely, standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward.

Execution of the Maneuver. On the signal for execution each set of two in the column on the left executes a "Right About" movement and each set of two in the column on the right executes a "Left About" movement. At the finish of the movement the class is in a single column of fours facing opposite the original direction.

98. "Twos Left and Right About Form a Column of Eights—March."

This command should be used following the execution of the maneuver, "Twos Left and Right About," from a column of eights. It is given for the purpose of placing the class back in its original formation of a column of eights. Prior to the execution of the command the class is in two columns of fours; they may be standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. When marking time or marching forward the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor. At the finish of the movement the class should resume the activity it was engaged in prior to its performance, namely, standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward.

Execution of the Maneuver. On the signal for execution each set of two in the column on the left executes a "Right About" movement and each set of two in the column on the right executes a "Left About" movement. At the finish of the movement the class is in a single column of eights facing opposite the original directions.

99. "Fours Left and Right About Form a Column of Fours—March."

This command should be used following the execution of the maneuver, "Fours Left and Right About," from a column of fours. It is given for the purpose of placing the class back in its original formation of a column of fours. Prior to the execution of the command the class is in two columns of fours; they may be standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. When marking time or marching forward the signal for execution may

be given as either foot strikes the floor. At the finish of the maneuver the class should resume the activity it was engaging in prior to its performance, namely, standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward.

Execution of the Maneuver. On the executory signal each set of four in the column on the left executes a "Right About" movement and each set of four in the column on the right executes a "Left About" movement. At the finish of the movement the class is in a single column of fours, facing opposite the original direction.

100. "Fours Left and Right About Form a Column of Eights—
March."

This command is used following the execution of the maneuver, "Fours Left and Right About," from a column of eights. It is given for the purpose of placing the class back in its original formation of a column of eights. Prior to the execution of the command the class is in two columns of fours; they may be standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. When marking time or marching forward the signal for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor. At the finish of the movement the class should resume the activity it was engaging in just prior to its performance, namely, standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward.

Execution of the Maneuver. On the signal for execution each set of four in the column on the left executes a "Right About" movement and each set of four in the column on the right executes a "Left About" movement. At the finish of the movement the class is in a single column of eights, facing opposite the original direction.

101. "Eights Left and Right About Form a Column of Eights—
March."

This command should be used following the execution of the maneuver, "Eights Left and Right About," from a column of eights. It is given for the purpose of placing the class back in its original formation of a column of eights. Prior to the execution of the command the class is in two columns of eights; they may be standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. When marking time or marching forward the executory signal may be given as either foot strikes the floor. At the finish of the maneuver the class should resume the activity it was engaged

in prior to its performance, namely, standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward.

Execution of the Maneuver. On the executory command each set of eight in the column on the left executes a "Right About" movement and each set of eight in the column on the right executes a "Left About" movement. At the finish of the movement the class is in a single column of eights, facing opposite the original direction.

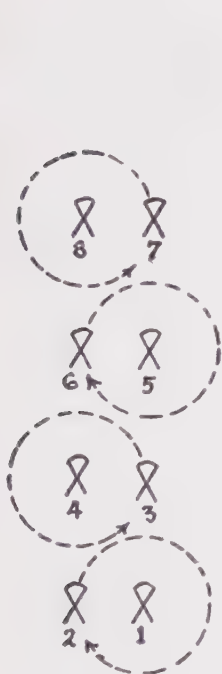


FIGURE 94

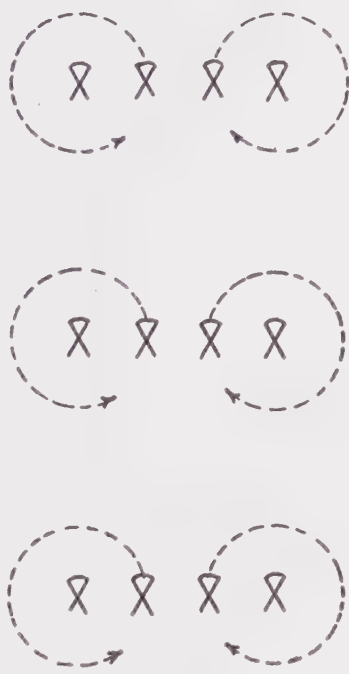


FIGURE 95

102. "Twos Left and Right Wheel—March."

This maneuver may be executed from a column of twos, column of fours, or a column of eights. The class may be standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. When marking time or marching forward the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor. In all cases the class at the finish resumes the activity it was doing previous to its execution, that is, it halts, marks time, or marches forward.

Execution While in a Column of Twos. On the executory signal the set of two leading each group of four executes a "Left

Wheel" movement and the set of two in the rear of each group of four executes a "Right Wheel" movement. At the finish of the movement the class is in its original column of twos formation. (Fig. 94.)

Execution While in a Column of Fours. On the signal for

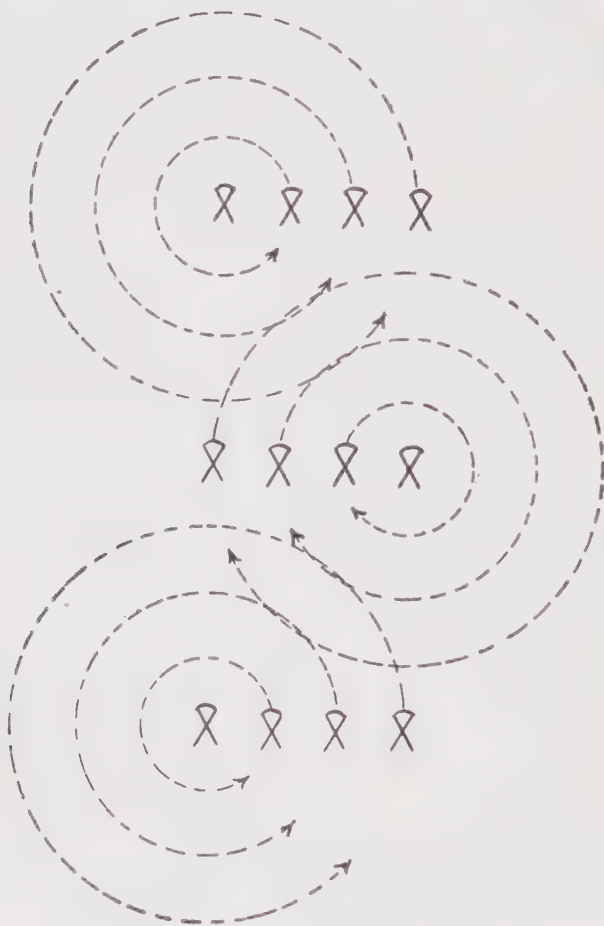


FIGURE 96

execution the set of two on the left of each set of four executes a "Left Wheel" movement and the set of two on the right of each set of four executes a "Right Wheel" movement. At the finish of the movement the class is in the original column of fours formation. (Fig. 95.)

Execution While in a Column of Eights. On the signal,

"March," each set of two in the left half of each set of eight executes a "Left Wheel" movement and each set of two in the right half of each set of eight executes a "Right Wheel" movement. At the finish of the movement the class is in the original column of eights formation.

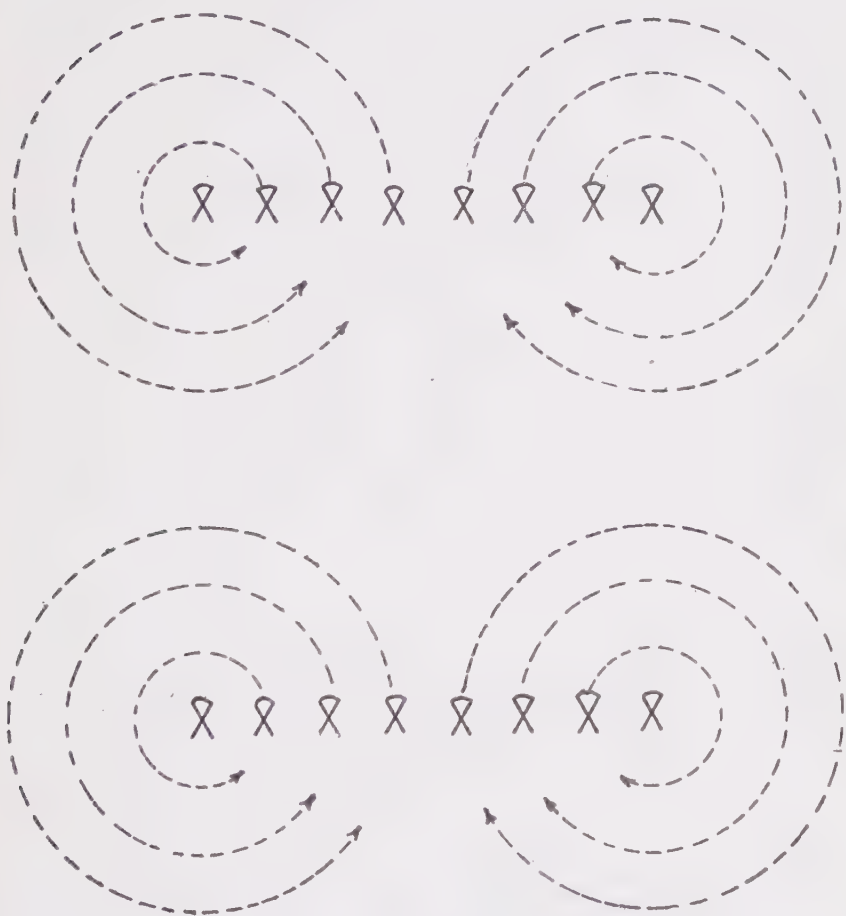


FIGURE 97

103. "Fours Left and Right Wheel—March."

This maneuver may be executed from a column of fours or a column of eights. The class may be standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. When marking time or marching forward the command for execution may be given as either foot

strikes the floor. At the finish of the movement the class resumes the activity it was engaged in prior to its execution, namely, standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward.

Execution from a Column of Fours. On the executory signal the set of four leading each group of eight executes a "Left Wheel" movement and the set of four in the rear of each group of eight executes a "Right Wheel" movement. At the finish of the movement the class is in its original column of fours formation. (Fig. 96.)

Execution from a Column of Eights. On the signal, "March," the set of four on the left of each set of eight executes a "Left Wheel" movement and the set of four on the right of each set of eight executes a "Right Wheel" movement. At the finish of the movement the class is in its original column of eights formation. (Fig. 97.)

104. "Eights Left and Right Wheel—March."

This maneuver is executed from a column of eights. The class may be standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. When marking time or marching forward the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor. At the finish of the maneuver the class resumes the activity it was engaged in prior to its execution, namely, standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward.

Execution of the Movement. On the executory signal the set of eight leading each group of sixteen executes a "Left Wheel" movement and the set of eight in the rear of each group of sixteen executes a "Right Wheel" movement. At the finish of the movement the class is in its original column of eights formation.

105. "Twos Left and Right Wheel, Reverse Column—March."

This maneuver is used when the class is in the center of the floor in a column of fours. The class may be standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. When marking time or marching forward the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution of the Maneuver. On the signal for execution the last set of four in the column continues to march forward. The two members on the left of the set next to the last execute a "Left Wheel"; the two members on the right of the same set execute a "Right Wheel." On completing these wheel movements the two sets join in the original formation of four and

march forward behind the previously mentioned set of four which has gone on ahead. Of the other sets of four, each divides into two sets of two. The set on the left executes a three-quarters "Left Wheel"; the set on the right executes a three-quarters "Right Wheel." When this is finished both mark time. Starting from the rear of the column, each two sets of two, as their turn comes, completes the wheel, thus forming in their original fours, and marches forward. In wheeling, the pivot men should

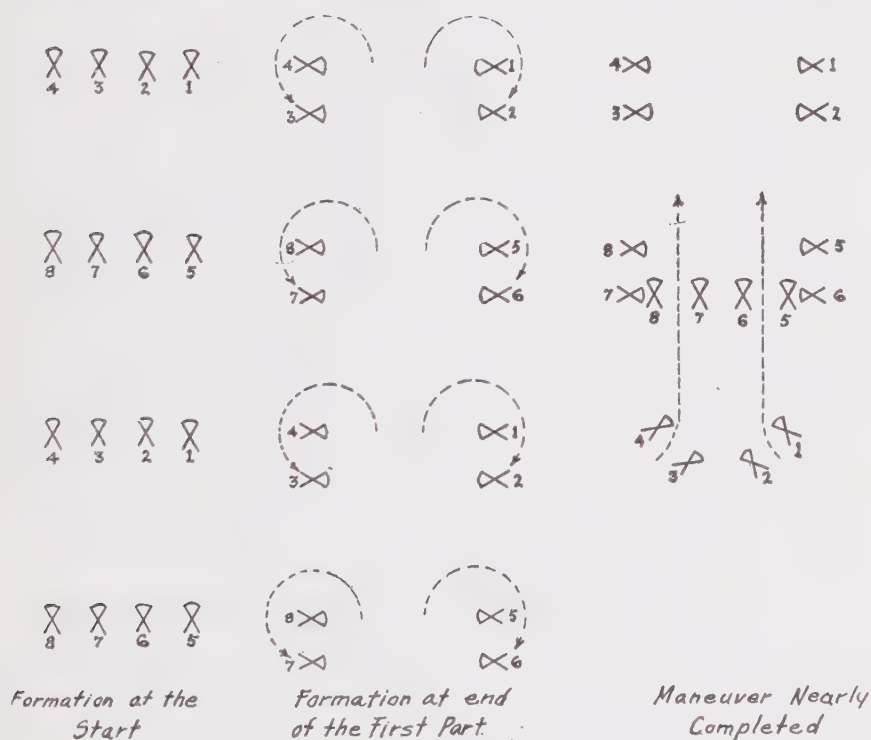


FIGURE 98

swing around an imaginary circle 15 inches in diameter, thus making room for the marchers to pass through. At the finish of the movement the class is marching forward with the fours in a reversed position—the first are last and the last are first. (Fig. 98.)

106. "Fours Left and Right Wheel, Reverse Column—March."

This maneuver is used when the class is in the center of the floor in a column of eights. The class may be standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. When marking time or

marching forward the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution of the Maneuver. On the signal for execution the last set of eight continues to march forward. The four members on the left of the set next to the last execute a left wheel; the four

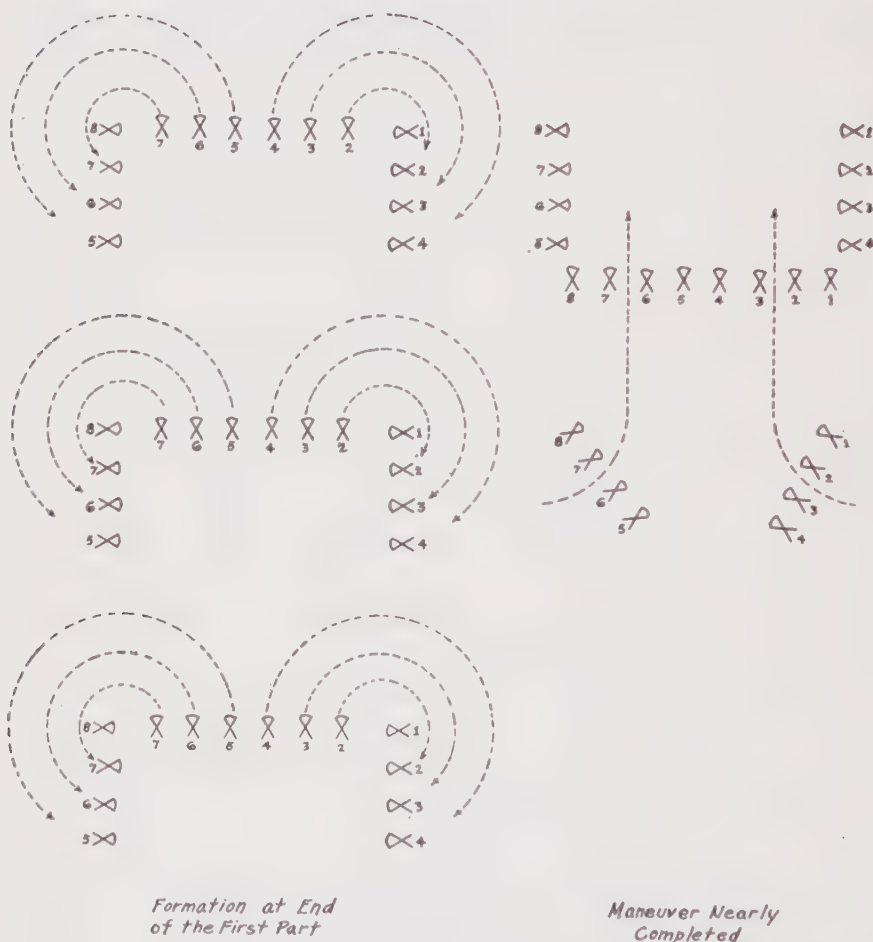


FIGURE 99

members on the right of the same set execute a right wheel. On completing these wheel movements the eight members rejoin in their original formation and march forward. They will be behind the set formerly last, which has passed forward. Of the other sets of eight, each divides into two sets of four and each of these

executes a three-quarters "Left Wheel" and a three-quarters "Right Wheel," respectively, and marks time. Starting from the rear of the column, each two sets of four in turn completes the wheel, thus forming in the original set of eight, and march forward. In wheeling, the pivot men should swing around an imaginary circle 15 inches in diameter, thus making room for the marchers to pass forward. At the finish of the maneuver we have a column of eights, with the eights in a reversed position—the first are last and the last are first. (Fig. 99.)

107. "Twos Form Crosses, Turning Left—March."

This movement is executed from a column of twos while standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. When marking time or marching forward the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution of the Movement. On the executory signal the leading set of two in each group of eight starts to execute a "Left Wheel" movement. The second set of two marches forward to the point where the first set turned and follow in their wake. The third and fourth sets of two march forward to the same point and in turn repeat the performance of the first two sets. Each set of two should assume a position 90 degrees behind the preceding set. To give the others room, each pivot man should swing around an imaginary circle 15 inches in diameter. At the finish of the movement each eight men in the class make up a cross formation. (Fig. 100.)

108. "Twos Form Crosses, Turning Right—March."

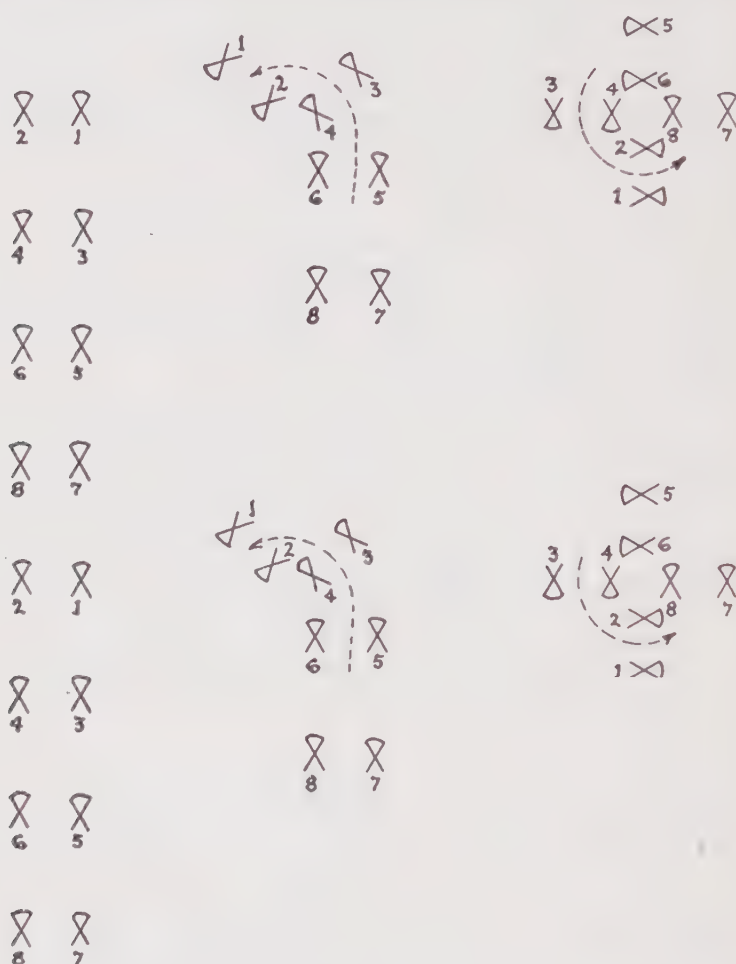
This is the opposite of "Twos Form Crosses, Turning Left—March."

109. "Fours Form Crosses, Turning Left—March."

This movement is executed from a column of fours while standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. When marking time or marching forward the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution of the Movement. On the signal for execution the leading set of four in each group of sixteen starts to execute a "Left Wheel" movement. The second, third, and fourth sets of four march forward to the same point and, each in succession, executes a "Left Wheel" Movement. Each set of four should assume a position of 90 degrees behind the preceding set. To

give the others*room for turning, each pivot man should swing around an imaginary circle 15 inches in diameter. At the finish



*Formation at the
Start*

*Formation Partly
Completed*

*Formation at
Finish.*

FIGURE 100

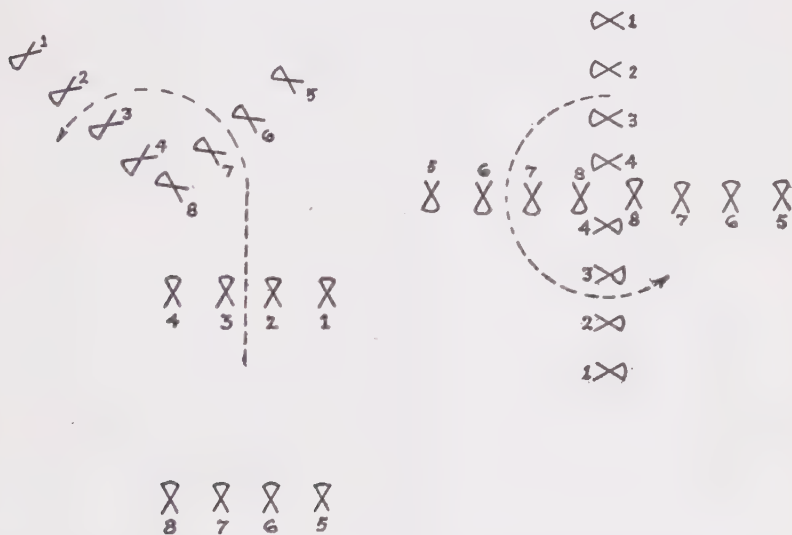
of the movement each sixteen men in the class make up a cross formation. (Fig. 101.)

110. "Fours Form Crosses, Turning Right—March."

This is the opposite of "Fours Form Crosses, Turning Left—March."

111. "Eights Form Crosses, Turning Left—March."

This movement is executed from a column of eights while standing at a halt, marking time, or marching forward. When marking time or marching forward the command for execution may be given as either foot strikes the floor.



Formation Partly Completed

Formation at the Finish

FIGURE 101

Execution of the Movement. On the executory signal the leading set of eight in each group of thirty-two starts to execute an "Eights Left Wheel" movement. The second, third, and fourth sets of eight march forward to the same point and execute a "Left Wheel" movement. Each set of eight should assume a position 90 degrees behind the preceding set. To give the others room for turning, each pivot man should swing around an imaginary circle 15 inches in diameter. At the finish of the movement each group of thirty-two makes up a cross formation.

112. "Eights Form Crosses, Turning Right—March."

This is the opposite of "Eights Form Crosses, Turning Left—March."

113. "Twos Form Column—March."

This command is given following the execution of the maneuver, "Twos Form Crosses Turning Left," or, "Twos Form Crosses Turning Right." The command is usually given while the class is marching; it may be given as either foot strikes the floor. The executory command should be given as the leading set approaches its original position in the previous column formation.

Execution of the Command. On the command for execution the leading set of two marches forward in the original direction. Each succeeding set of two as they arrive at this position marches forward after the leading set. Thus at the finish of the movement the class is marching forward in the original column of twos formation and in the original direction.

114. "Fours Form Column—March."

This command is given following the execution of the maneuver, "Fours Form Crosses, Turning Left," or "Fours Form Crosses, Turning Right." The command is usually given while the class is marching. The executory command should be given as the leading set approaches its original position in the previous column formation. It may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution of the Command. On the command for execution the leading set of four marches forward in the original direction. Each succeeding set of four, as they arrive at this position, marches forward after the leading set. Thus at the finish of the movement the class is marching forward in the original column of fours formation and in the original direction.

115. "Eights Form Column—March."

This command is given following the execution of the maneuver, "Eights Form Crosses, Turning Left," or, "Eights Form Crosses, Turning Right." The command is usually given while the class is marching. The executory command should be given as the leading set approaches its original position in the previous column formation. It may be given as either foot strikes the floor.

Execution of the Command. On the command for execution the leading set of eight marches forward in the original direction.

Each succeeding set of eight, as they arrive at this position, marches forward after the leading set. Thus at the finish of the movement the class is marching forward in the original column of eights formation and in the original direction.

THE END

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